

THE MADISONIAN

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G. A. R. VETERANS ENCAMPMENT

47TH NATIONAL GATHERING TO BE HELD AT CHATTANOOGA IN SEPTEMBER.

MANY VETERANS WILL ATTEND

Encampment Association Will Prove Ample Accommodations and Entertainment For the 200,000 Visitors Expected.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Chattanooga, Tenn.—Preparations for the entertainment of the 47th national encampment of G. A. R. in September are going ahead at satisfactory speed. Nearly all of the committees have pushed their work to a point where it may be said that all plans will be carried through without so much as a serious hitch. The finance committee, which has been at work securing funds necessary to finance the big undertaking, reports that the money is in hand or in sight; that there will be no trouble over payment of the bills of the encampment association.

The committee on assignments to homes has met with success in the matter of securing lodging for a very large crowd of visitors during the encampment. The people of Chattanooga are opening their homes to veterans and visitors with the same hospitality that marked their action when the confederate survivors met in annual reunion here in May. The same rates that prevailed during the Confederate



Judge Alfred Beers, of Bridgeport, Conn., Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

reunion will prevail during the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. These rates are in all instances reasonable. There will be no effort to increase rates for lodging or meals anywhere in the city. In other words, the regular rates for meals and lodging will be charged by hotels, restaurants and boarding houses. The best homes of Chattanooga have opened their doors to entertain visitors and veterans alike at rates that will not be objected to by any.

Amusement Features.

The committee on entertainment has perfected a number of plans to amuse and entertain the visitors. As already announced, a number of battlefield reunions have been arranged for the veterans who fought in the various battles around Chattanooga. These reunions include the fields of Chickamauga, Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge, on which the survivors will gather in reunion and hear the incidents of each battle recounted by participants.

The Tennessee river will furnish part of the entertainment. One of the best features will be hydro-aeroplane exhibitions on the Tennessee. These will be supplemented by steamboat rides to a large hydro-electric development below the city that was financed by the late Anthony N. Brady, of New York. This is the largest hydro-electric development south of Niagara Falls. There will also be automobile trips to large hydro-electric developments by the East-Tennessee Power Co., on the Ocoee river, thirty miles east of Chattanooga.

Military features by regular troops will add much to the entertainment of the encampment visitors. These will be furnished at Fort Oglethorpe, by the Eleventh cavalry regiment, and the Seventeenth infantry, the latter regiment coming up from Atlanta for the encampment week.

Aeroplane flights will be given every day of the encampment, and many other interesting features will be added from time to time. The indications are that there will not be a dull day during the entire encampment week because Chattanooga has already decided to give the Union veterans the time of their lives.

BRYAN SAVES BILL

APPEAL TO CAUCUS DEFEATS AMENDMENT TO PROHIBIT INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES.

RESOLUTION WINS 130 TO 60

Change in Currency Measure, Over Which Fight Waged, Was Offered by Representative Neeley of Kansas—Hearings in Senate.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Representatives who support the administration currency bill won a victory in the house Democratic caucus on Friday when they brought to their aid an unqualified indorsement of the measure from Secretary of State Bryan and defeated proposed "insurgent" amendments that would have prohibited interlocking directorates in national or state banks incorporated under the proposed law.

Secretary Bryan, in a letter addressed to Chairman Carter Glass of the currency committee, approved the bill as it stands, declaring President Wilson had recognized fundamental rights of popular control in its provisions. He asserted that the plank of the Democratic platform against interlocking directorates was aimed chiefly at trusts, and he urged Democrats to "stand by the president," and not to load down the currency bill with any amendments that might endanger its early passage.

Fortified with the backing of one of the makers of the Baltimore platform, Representatives Glass and Underwood met the demand for an amendment to prohibit interlocking directorates with a counter proposal that the Democrats of the house take up general legislation against interlocking directorates at the next session. A resolution by Representative Underwood, adopted by a vote of 130 to 60, referred the entire subject to the Democratic members of the judiciary committee of the house, and directed them to bring in a bill at the next session of congress that would prevent interlocking directorates of all kinds.

Administration leaders said the large vote that supported the Underwood motion and the hearty approval that greeted Secretary Bryan's indorsement of the bill assured the approval of the complete Glass bill with but slight change. There remains several important amendments to be considered, but it was declared that the only modification of consequence would be a change to make it clear that agricultural paper will be given the same credit as commercial or industrial paper.

The amendment over which the fight waged throughout the day had been offered by Representative Neeley of Kansas, one of the so-called "insurgent" members of the banking and currency committee. It was not until near the close of the session that Chairman Glass, after declaring that President Wilson did not want such an amendment incorporated in the bill, brought forth the Bryan letter. He also produced a letter addressed to him by Samuel Untermyer, who was counsel for the Pujo money trust committee, saying he did not believe the interlocking directorate provision should be in the currency bill.

Objecting members who had questioned Mr. Glass' interpretation of the president's attitude gave way before the vigorous assertions of Secretary Bryan, and a vote quickly settled the question.

BANKERS SEEK COMPROMISE

Leading Financiers of Country Gather in Chicago and Consider Currency Remedies.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—Bankers from all over the United States, including many of the most prominent financiers of the country, joined together on Friday in the Hotel La Salle to whip into shape the Owen-Glass currency bill which is now pending before congress. The meeting was called by the currency commission of the American Bankers' association and was attended by more than 250 delegates representing state banking organizations, clearing house associations and the commission.

Early in the session it became apparent that strenuous efforts to reach a compromise with the administration at Washington upon what the bankers term the objectionable features of the bill had attained partial success and that the backers of the measure were ready to meet as far as possible the demands of the financial interests as evidenced by the results of the conference here.

McReynolds Chooses Secretary. Washington, Aug. 25.—Announcement was made that Attorney General McReynolds has chosen John T. Suter, a veteran correspondent of Chicago newspapers, as his confidential secretary and assistant.

PROSECUTORS OF GOVERNOR SULZER



Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y. Representing the New York assembly in the impeachment trial of Governor Sulzer will be this committee, headed by Majority Leader Levy. From left to right the committee is as follows: Sitting—Patrick McMahon of the Bronx, Aaron J. Levy, Abraham Greenberg of New York. Standing—Wm. J. Gillon of Kings, T. P. Madden of Westchester, Theo. H. Ward of New York, T. K. Smith of Onondaga and J. V. Fitzpatrick of Erie.

PAID WATSON BY WEEK

H. E. MILLS SAYS HE HIRED HIM FOR LOBBY WORK.

Mulhall Reiterates Charges Against Representative McDermott of Illinois.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Reiterating his charge that Representative McDermott of Illinois had "tipped him off" on numerous occasions regarding the prospects of pro-labor legislation which the National Association of Manufacturers desired to fight, Colonel Mulhall, former lobbyist for the association, again took the stand before the house lobby investigating committee Friday. Mulhall said that he remembered specifically that in 1910 McDermott had sent him word to be on the lookout for an eight-hour law amendment to the sundry civil bill. I. N. McMichael, he said, was the bearer of the McDermott warning.

Mulhall's testimony was brief and he was asked to step aside that the committee might hear Henry E. Davis, a Washington lawyer who represented the pawnbrokers who opposed the loan shark measure of the Sixty-second congress. Davis told of his employment by the pawnbrokers, and of his presentation of the money lenders' side to members of congress, to committees and to President Taft.

The senate lobby inquiry committee subjected the officers of the National Association of Manufacturers to further examination. Members of the committee were indignant at an attack made upon them by an agent of the N. A. M. who declared the committee had not given the manufacturers sufficient time in which to deny the charges made by Martin M. Mulhall. As soon as H. E. Mills, D. M. Parry and John Kirby, Jr., have testified, it is said, the committee will adjourn indefinitely.

H. E. Mills of Racine, Wis., former chairman of the tariff commission of the National Association of Manufacturers, confirmed Martin M. Mulhall's statement that Mulhall advanced \$500 to the estate of James E. Watson, former representative from Indiana. Herbert E. Miles of Racine, Wis., testified before the senate lobby committee that, acting for the tariff commission association, he employed former Representative James E. Watson at a salary of \$250 a week to work for a tariff board bill in the congress in 1909.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE

Henry, Ill., Aug. 21.—Sheriff Motter and twenty armed deputies are keeping close guard over a camp of Mexican railroad laborers near here, following a pitched battle during the night in which one man was killed.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 19.—An invitation to navies of the world to meet at Hampton roads in 1915, and pass through the Panama canal accompanied by a fleet from the U. S. navy, will be issued by Wilson.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 20.—While in a sonambulist state, Miss Esther Sternberg, seventeen years old, arose from her bed, walked out of the house, and has not been seen since then.

HUERTA MAY YIELD

MUTINOUS MEXICAN ARMY MAY FORCE HIM TO BOW TO WILSON.

PASCUAL OROZCO IS KILLED

Zapata Slew Commissioner With His Own Hands While Being Forced to Abandon City of Huatla to the Regulars.

City of Mexico, Aug. 25.—The bodies of Pascual Orozco and other peace commissioners were found, riddled with bullets, in the streets of Huatla when the federal troops forced an entrance to the town Friday. Zapatista prisoners told the soldiers that Emiliano Zapata slew the commissioners with his own hand while being forced to abandon his retreat.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Huerta's administration may reconsider its rejection of the American proposals to restore peace in Mexico and may arrange a new basis for negotiation with the United States.

Intimations to this effect reached official Washington Friday night with the information that the financial condition of the Huerta administration was such that a crisis was imminent. It is learned from authoritative sources that the Huerta government is facing a mutinous army, disaffected because no pay has been forthcoming for weeks.

It was reiterated positively that the United States would continue to insist on the resignation of provisional President Huerta or an announcement of his intention to do so, as well as his elimination from the presidential race in the subsequent election.

Reports from Mr. Lind declared that his relations with the Huerta officials were more cordial than formerly and that the officials manifested a willingness to find new ground for a settlement.

European diplomatic pressure, it is known, is quietly at work in Mexico City in an effort to convince Huerta officials that the policy of the United States is approved abroad.

The failure of the Huerta government to obtain funds abroad, due to denial of recognition by the United States, is pointed to by diplomats as likely to continue pending a more respectful Mexican consideration of the American proposals.

It was apparent that Washington officials expected word from Huerta and that unless it comes the notes would be proclaimed to the world through the president's message, showing the efforts of the American government to bring about peace, with suggestion for a definite line of procedure by the United States in the future.

Diggs Guilty of Charge.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—In eloping with Marsha Warrington from Sacramento, Cal., to Reno, Nev., Maury I. Diggs, former state architect of California, was guilty of violating the Mann act, which makes it a felony to transport women for immoral purposes from one state to another. This was the verdict on Wednesday of the jury.

THAW IS THREATENED

CHAUFFEUR MAY BARE WHOLE ESCAPE SECRET.

Roger Thompson Held in Canada Jail to Reveal Everything Unless Fugitive's Family Aids Him.

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 25.—Roger Thompson, the New York chauffeur held under the dominion immigration laws as having aided Harry K. Thaw legally a lunatic, to cross the Canadian frontier, announced from his cell Friday that he was "up against it" and that if the Thaw family did not come to his rescue he would perhaps, in justice to himself, be forced to tell all he knows about Thaw's escape from Matteawan. If he does "squeal" it will complicate the proceedings under which Thaw's lawyers hope to obtain his release on a writ of habeas corpus next Wednesday.

Thompson removed the smoked eye-glasses he has worn since his arrest and admitted that the name "Mitchell Thompson," he had given the authorities was fictitious and that he was the chauffeur who drove the black machine which whisked Stanford White's slayer away from Matteawan.

"Sure, I'm Roger Thompson," he said. "I need money and help now, and it's up to the Thaws. I was framed up in getting in this case and they ought to stand by me now. I haven't a cent."

Thaw, in a cell above "Gentleman Roger," refused even to admit he ever had seen him.

It was admitted by the chauffeur that the Thaws retained lawyers for his defense and that they expected him (Thompson) to "keep his trap shut."

Instructions have been sent from Ottawa to the immigration officers here that when Harry K. Thaw comes into their hands there must be no discrimination against him. This was officially announced at the capital, according to dispatches, though the authorities here would not confirm it.

There is reason to believe that the instructions mean Thaw will not be sent to New York state, but, on rejection, will be returned by the Vermont route as would an ordinary person coming in by the way Thaw did and subsequently denied domicile in Canada.

MANY HURT WHEN TENT FALLS

Storm Sweeps Chicago and Pins Hundreds Under Circus Canvas.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—One man was killed, many injured and hundreds became panic stricken on Thursday night when a severe electrical storm accompanied by high wind broke over Chicago.

The tent of the Gentry Bros. circus was overturned, burying 300 spectators beneath it. The wind struck the east side of the huge canvas, lifted it high in the air and then dropped it across the west tier of seats. Above the storm the cries of the pinioned were heard for several blocks. Those who had been on the east side of the tent were starting to the rescue of the others when the great center pole fell, narrowly missing many persons.

WORK THE FARMS

GOVERNMENT EXPERT WILL AID THE FARMERS IN STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Prof. Fred Mutchler Engaged for the Promotion of Agricultural Improvement.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort.—The announcement was made from State university at Lexington that Prof. Fred Mutchler, who has been engaged in the promotion of agricultural improvement in Western Kentucky, under the direction of the Western Kentucky Normal school, has been selected by the United States department of agriculture to take charge of similar work for the entire state, with headquarters in this city. The department of agriculture, through the extension bureau, in charge of Dr. Bradford Knapp, has apportioned \$20,000 a year for Kentucky to be used in the extension and demonstration work.

The appropriation is to be expended under the direction of a board of trustees composed of Dr. Knapp, president; H. H. Cherry, of Western Kentucky State Normal school; President J. C. Crabbe, of Eastern Kentucky State Normal school; J. W. Newman, state commissioner of agriculture, and President H. S. Barker, of State university. Fred Mutchler is expected to encourage better farming in every county of the state by applying the means most available for each county either by the establishment of local demonstration farms by carrying on demonstrations on the farmer's own land, and with his co-operation, by further enlisting the interest and co-operation of farmer boys in seed testing, dairy testing and similar means by sending skilled and enthusiastic men to various sections to direct work on the farms. Plans have already been made for work to begin in nine counties, Woodford, Muhlenburg, Mason, Hopkins, Jefferson, Christian, Madison, Henderson and Washington.

Gov. McCreary Will Speak.

Under the urgent request of McKenzie Todd, secretary of the Perry Centennial Commission, Gov. McCreary has consented to speak at the banquet at the Breakers' Hotel, Put-in-Bay, Ohio, September 11, on "Kentucky in the War of 1812." Gov. McCreary was on the verge of declining the invitation, as he said circumstances made it such that it would not suit him to be out of the state at that time; but Mr. Todd said eight governors would be there, and as Kentucky had more soldiers engaged in the campaign around Lake Erie and in the Battle of the Thames than any other state, he would not take no for an answer. Gov. McCreary capitulated. The governor was compelled to decline an invitation to attend the conference of Governors at Colorado Springs on account of a previous engagement to make an address at Richmond on that date on the occasion of the centennial celebration of Richmond Lodge No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons.

New Colored Normal Students.

President Russell, of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute, has been quite busy during the summer vacation making a vigorous campaign for new students. He has visited all of the large gatherings of his people that have been held in the state, making addresses and distributing literature in the interest of the institution. Last week he attended the Baptist General Association at Louisville and the United Brothers Grand Lodge at Georgetown, where he presented the school to hundreds of the leading members of his race. He is seeking to interest the colored youth of Kentucky not only in normal instruction but in industrial training as well. President Russell is an educator of the ardent believer in the tenets of the famous Tuskegee educator. Under his skillful management the school has taken on new life, and the outlook for the ensuing year is the brightest in its history.

Good Corn Crop in Kentucky.

Save where the hot winds have devastated their fields, the Corn Club boys will have a good yield of corn to spite of the drought. Is the opinion of Dr. Fred Mutchler of Bowling Green, organizer of the club. "Corn fields and tobacco fields prepared and cultivated according to farm demonstration methods are standing as monuments all over the state to the foresight and husbandry of their owners," declared Dr. Mutchler, who visited the Department of Agriculture. "You do not have to inquire; you can tell when you come to a properly cultivated field," he said.

He spoke particularly of one field of tobacco he had seen on the farm of E. H. Young, Richardsville, Warren county. He said the tobacco, while burley, is shoulder high, and Mr. Young is cutting for exhibition at the State Fair.

J. N. CAMDEN'S
HOSPITALITYENJOYED BY TWENTY THOUSAND
FARMERS AND POLI-
TICIANS.

NOTED KENTUCKIANS PRESENT

Biggest Thing in the Way of Party
That Has Ever Been Held in Ken-
tucky—State Officials Present.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
Lexington, Ky.—Johnson N. Camden's "farmers' barbecue" at Spring Hill farm, near Versailles, was a big success. It was quite the biggest thing in the way of a party ever given by any one man in the Blue Grass region, in not in all of Kentucky. The day was ideal for an out-of-door entertainment, and there were present fully 20,000 persons, according to the computation made by Will Dudley, Carlisle tobacco expert, who has had wide experience in arranging barbecues and who served as the general supervisor; by Sam Nuckolls, the Woodford county real estate man, who had charge of the serving tents; by Gus Jaubert, veteran Lexington burgoon maker, and by N. D. Lawrence, of Lexington, who had charge of the roasted mutton and beef. All of these said they believed there were more than 20,000 visitors. Provision for feeding that number of persons had been made.

State Officials Present.

It was a most representative gathering of the solid people of the commonwealth. Governor James B. McCreary and Lieutenant Governor Edward J. McDermott were there, as were State Auditor Henry M. Bosworth, State Commissioner of Agriculture, J. W. Newman and virtually all of the heads of departments in the official family at Frankfort. The city of Versailles, under a proclamation by Mayor Harry C. Taylor, was "closed up tight" from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m., and everybody in compliment to Mr. Camden attended the barbecue.

The crowd journeyed to and from Spring Hill farm in automobiles, in horse-drawn vehicles and by trolley cars, which ran from Versailles to the gate of the great woodland facing the Camden residence, which occupies the center of the 3,500 acres of excellent land, embraced in the magnificent Spring Hill farm. There were packed on the crest of a hill at the left of the roadway, which runs through the woodland pastures, 1,000 automobiles, and in a space beyond the automobiles were hitched in the shade of magnificent trees upward of 500 horses, some of which had been ridden, but the majority of which had drawn vehicles of various types.

To the north of these speaking places was the "feeding ground." Under one huge circular tent were 100 large tables laden with barbecued mutton and beef and other edibles. In another circular tent a few feet to the north was the "tasty burgoon." The beverage of the day was iced spring water.

Mr. Camden opened the speeches with the following, speaking first from the south stand and then from the north stand:

"My friends, I give you one and all a most hearty welcome. I am truly delighted to have you here. I hope you will allow me to tell you briefly what was in my mind when I decided to have this barbecue.

"Always, in thinking of Kentucky, I have a great, spring vision. I have been in most of the states of the Union, and have traveled in many lands, but I have never beheld a state or empire that has such material possibilities, variety of soil, diversity of products and other blessings as our own beloved state—Old Kentucky.

"Will Lead in Ten Years."

"In ten years' time she will lead every state in the Union in the production of coal, and, what is more, as time goes on she will increase the lead and hold it, for she has a greater deposit of high-grade coal than either Pennsylvania or West Virginia.

"It can also be truly said of Kentucky, as of almost no other country, that it was absolutely isolated from the rest of the world, we have within ourselves everything necessary for the development of a most advanced and prosperous civilization. We have in abundance the raw materials, iron, cooking coal, timber, fire and porcelain clays, phosphate deposits, oil, gas and an endless variety of mineral wealth, a most varied soil, grazing lands and a beneficent climate.

"What I wish to draw attention to and to emphasize is the well recognized fact that in mining and manufacturing and all productive enterprises the basic form of wealth is in itself only about 50 per cent the problem solved. The other 50 per cent is in organization, which really means co-operation. Granting that our soil

ORDER OF AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Jackson, Ky.—The State Council of the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics will meet in Jackson for a three-day session, beginning September 2. Five hundred visiting Juniors are expected. The new Hotel Jefferson, costing nearly \$100,000, will be headquarters for the delegates. Arrangements have been made to decorate business houses and public buildings. The opening exercises will be held in the courthouse.



Birdseye View of Cincinnati's New Skyline, taken from Suspension Bridge on the Ohio River Front.

would grade No. 1 in fertility—which in many cases it will not do, though by intelligent and industrious methods it can be made to—now stand, with our perfect system of soil education, organization and co-operation, we farmers are realizing but half of what we are entitled to from our farms.

Points To Individualism.

"With us the chief obstacle to organization and co-operation, to my mind, is the intense individualism of the Kentuckian. That spirit of self-reliance, indomitable will and courage to stand alone and all sufficient, which has made him the greatest pioneer the world has ever known, is, in a measure, a detriment now and blocks his further progress and material development. We are not living in the age of the coonskin cap and long rifle barrel. Our times are strenuously competitive, and the degree of our civilization is very complex.

"We must establish team work among ourselves, we must trust one another, if we are to prosper as a people and advance the solidarity of Kentucky interests.

I have unbounded faith in the future of Kentucky and in the ability of Kentuckians to do things when their attention and interests are centered upon those things.

The intellectual treat, in addition to the address of Mr. Camden was provided by the following speakers:

South Platform.

Judge Barker, President University of Kentucky, presiding; Dr. Fred Mutchler, Washington, D. C., Chief in Charge of Demonstration Work in Kentucky—Subject, "Boys and Girls Demonstration Work;" James C. Caldwell, President First National Bank, Lakefield, Minn., Minnesota member of American Commission to Study Agriculture Co-operation and Rural Finance—Subject, "The Farmer and His Finances;" J. W. Newman, Commissioner of Agriculture of Kentucky—Subject, "State Aid;" Prof. C. G. Hopkins, University of Illinois—Subject, "Soil Conservation;" Prof. Charles Brand, Washington, D. C., Assistant in Charge Bureau of Marketing—Subject, "Co-operative Farm Marketing;" Prof. T. L. Haacker, Chief of the Dairy School University of Minnesota—Subject, "What Co-operation Has Done for the Dairy Industry in Minnesota."

North Platform.

Prof. H. H. Cherry, President State Normal School, Western District, presiding; R. L. Barnett, Secretary and Treasurer of Kentucky Division of Farmers' Educational Co-operative Union—Subject, "Farmers' Union;" Prof. T. J. Costes, State Supervisor of Rural Schools—Subject, "The Farmer and the Country School;" E. M. Tousey of Minnesota, editor of "Co-operation" and Secretary of Right-Relationship League—Subject, "Co-operation;" Prof. J. H. Kastle, Director Experiment Station, Kentucky—Subject, "Why the Farmer Should be a Chemist;" John S. Sinclair, A. B., L. L. B.—Subject, "What Co-operative Marketing Has Done for the Old World."

LOCAL OPTION ELECTION.

Somerset Will Vote on the Proposition September 29th.

Somerset, Ky.—County Judge R. C. Taylor has entered an order calling a local option election to be held in the city of Somerset, on September 29. The petition presented asking that the election be called contained more than 100 names in excess of the required number. At present there are about a dozen saloons in operation here, but their licenses will expire December 31. The fight will be a hard one. It has been the history of local option fights in Somerset that the city votes "dry" when the vote is taken while saloons are running, and vote "wet" when the vote is taken during the "dry" regime. The attempts to have an election called in Pulaski county as a whole failed because of the withdrawal of names from some one or another precinct each time which would reduce the petitions below the requisite number.

FOREST WARDENS SELECTED.

Frankfort, Ky.—Two State Forest Wardens, James Buford, of this city, and John L. Smith, of Eddyville, have been employed by the State Forestry Commission. The wardens assume their duties September 1 with a salary of \$900 a year each and traveling expenses. It will be the duty of the wardens to organize local patrols, the patrols to receive \$2 a day from the middle of September to the middle of December, that being the usual time for the forest fires in this state.

SCHOOLS ADVANCE

REPORT SHOWS KENTUCKY IS
MAKING GREAT EDUCATIONAL
STRIDES.Percentage of School Attendance Al-
most Doubled During the Years
1911 and 1912.

Frankfort, Ky.—Figures compiled for the biennial report of the Department of Education show the advancement of Kentucky schools in the last four years. The statistics embrace a comparison between the school years of 1909 and 1911-1912. The scholastic census, embracing white youths between the ages of 6 and 20, in 1909-10 was 528,012; for 1911-12 it was 527,336. This falling off in the enumeration, accounted for by inaccuracies and duplications in 1909-10, was accompanied by a remarkable increase in the enrollment and a still more remarkable increase in the average daily attendance. In 1909-10 the enrollment was 385,410. The next year it jumped to 413,094, while the average daily attendance, the true test of the schools, went from 155,323 in 1909-10 to 229,631 in 1911-12. The percentage of attendance almost doubled in 1911-12, being 43.55, compared to 29.41 in 1909-10. Considering the fact that the scholastic census takes in youths of 20 years, nearly 50 per cent of the enrollment is accounted a good showing, especially when the attendance increased more than 50 per cent from one school year to another.

The number not enrolled in 1909-10 was 142,597. In 1911-12 it was 114,242. The department is anxious for a law reducing the maximum school age to 17 or 18 years, as the present maximum does the state an injustice in statistical reports.

ELKS HOLD ELECTION

Fred O. Nuetzel, of Louisville, Made President of Kentucky Association.

Covington, Ky.—Fred O. Nuetzel, of Louisville, was elected president of the Kentucky Elks' State Association. The other officers elected are as follows: F. U. Harris, Fulton, first vice-president; William Wallbrecht, Middletown, second vice-president; L. E. Laversor, Covington, third vice-president; Dr. M. O'Brien, Owensboro, secretary; H. E. Pogue, Maysville, treasurer. Executive Committee: G. L. Roberts, Frankfort, and H. F. Schafer, Newport, three-year term; M. G. Shine, Covington, two-year term. The convention decided to hold the next meeting at Georgetown the second Tuesday in June. There are twenty-seven lodges in Kentucky, and eighteen were represented.

THREATENED TO HANG HIM.

Maysville, Ky.—Millard Mastin, 21 years old, of Mt. Olivet, Ky., was brought here and lodged in jail for safekeeping following the killing of William Dayton, 40 years old, a farmer, of Robertson county, alleged leader of a mob which sought Mastin's life. Mastin was tried recently on a charge of abusing his sister, who is in a deplorable condition. At the trial the girl exonerated her brother and named another man as responsible for her condition. Mastin says the jury's verdict of acquittal displeased Dayton and about 25 other men, who, he alleges, came armed to his home and threatened to hang him.

NEW BANK FOR LOUISVILLE.

Frankfort, Ky.—Articles of incorporation of the United Bank and Trust Co., of Louisville, were filed here with the Secretary of State. The bank has \$250,000 capital stock, and the incorporators are Clarence Lebus and G. C. Patrick, of Lexington; Edward C. O'Rear, of Frankfort; Q. L. Billenger, T. P. Satterwhite, Clarence Dellen and others of Louisville.

GEORGE G. SPEER OFFICER OF STATE FAIR.

Louisville, Ky.—The announcement of the selection of George G. Speer, Democratic candidate for State Senator, as treasurer of the State Fair for 1913 has been made by Secretary Dent, of the State Fair Board, in a circular recently sent out. The election took place some time ago, but the announcement was withheld. Mr. Speer is vice-president of the People's Bank, and one of the best known men in Frankfort.

BREATHITT FEUD

REOPENED WITH THE KILLING
OF GREENBERRY COMBS
AT JACKSON.Widow of Ed Callahan With Her Brother
Placed Under Arrest in Connection With the Crime.

Winchester, Ky.—Mrs. Tymanda Callahan, widow of former Sheriff Ed Callahan, was arrested with her brother, Leonard Deaton, following the killing of Greenberry Combs in Breathitt county, and both were taken to Jackson.

Bob Deaton, one of the defendants in the Callahan case, confirmed the report of the killing of Greenberry Combs on Long's Creek, in Breathitt county. He stated he had received a card from his sister which said that a McIntosh had shot Combs to death in the presence of Mrs. Tymanda Callahan, widow of Ed Callahan, and her brother, Leonard Deaton.

A telephone talk with Mrs. Lillian Gross, of Buckhorn, also confirmed the report of the killing, but Mrs. Gross stated that the killing was done by one of the McIntoshes, and that Mrs. Callahan and her brother were about 200 yards from the scene. McIntosh escaped and has not been captured. It is not known how the trouble came up, as, according to Mrs. Gross, Mrs. Callahan and her brother were not close enough to the two men to hear what passed between them before the killing.

MORGAN'S MEN WILL MEET.

Olympian Springs Will be Scene of
Reunion of Veterans this Year
September 3d and 4th.

Lexington, Ky.—The annual meeting of Morgan's men will be held at Olympian Springs on September 3 and 4, and preparations have been completed for the big event. It is expected that at least two hundred veterans of the command and probably more will be in attendance, as everyone who has been seen has indicated that he will attend the meeting. The entire South is expected to be represented by delegates and the old soldiers will be given a cordial reception. Colonel R. C. Morgan, of this city, has received a letter from General Basil W. Duke, who thinks he will be able to attend the meeting.

Special rates will be in effect on the railroads, going into effect on September 2 and continuing until September 10. The co-operation of the press of the state has been asked in giving publicity to the big meeting and the meeting will be open to the general public as well as to the veterans.

HISTORIC ESTATE SOLD.

Property Once Belonged to the Niece
of Jefferson Davis.

New Haven, Ky.—Artie Cummings has purchased of Mrs. Munsell White, of New Orleans, her residence, known as Sugar Grove, and adjoining farm, situated about six miles east of this place, for \$20,000. The residence was the home of the late E. L. Miles, and is one of the handsomest in Central Kentucky. Mr. Miles' wife, Anna Bradford Miles, was a niece of Jefferson Davis.

This old homestead, which has been in the family for several generations, has often been the scene of many notable gatherings.

ORGANIZERS NAMED FOR FIRE
WARDEN FORCES.

Frankfort, Ky.—The State Forestry Commission has appointed James Buford, of Frankfort, to take charge of the organization of a force of fire wardens in Eastern Kentucky, and John L. Smith, of Eddyville, to organize them in Western Kentucky. The appointment takes effect September 1.

OLDHAM COUNTY WOMAN CELEBRATES 90th BIRTHDAY.

LaGrange, Ky.—Mrs. Amanda Varble celebrated her ninetyeth anniversary at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Ribey, where she has resided for fifty-nine years, August 13. She has four sons and one daughter living and all were present. She has twenty-five grandchildren.

OLDEST MIDDLESBORO PAPER IS SOLD.

Middlesboro, Ky.—The News-Record was sold at receiver's sale for \$2,000. John M. Miller, president of the Citizens' Bank and Trust Co., was the purchaser. The News is the oldest paper in Bell county, having been established by Tom Arnold in 1859. The last owner before it was consolidated with the Record was Dorthe Campbell.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING REPAIRED.

Frankfort, Ky.—The Frankfort Y. M. C. A. building, which was closed after gaps in the walls appeared last spring, following a weakening of its foundation by floods in the Kentucky river, will be completely restored and opened for use by the association members before the end of the year. A Louisville contracting firm has undertaken the work of rehabilitation and posted a guaranty of \$15,000 to make the foundation permanently safe. Work will be commenced in a few days.

Social Forms
and
Entertainment

For Labor Day.

Very soon now the long vacation will be over, "as Labor day ends our fun," as the small daughter said when her mother cruelly reminded her of the approach of school days. And if it had not been for the selfsame small daughter you would not have had these suggestions for what I am sure will be a novel "shower." As usual, it was "Polly" who thought and planned it all and I am merely telling you what she told me will take place in the home a week from tomorrow where the small daughter lives.

To make the day after Labor day more bearable to this child, who is fond of knowledge, but not fond of school, the members of her family and a few intimate friends who know and love the wee maid have planned a school "shower." Here are some of the gifts to be presented in all sorts of unusual ways. A very pretty little alarm clock is to be slipped into her room after she goes to sleep on Labor day night, set at 6:30. This is shower number one and is to be accompanied by a funny note, saying how the clock wishes to be a helper and must be wound up every night in order to start her right each morning. Then at the breakfast table she will find a new utility box containing all sorts of necessities in way of rubber bands, erasers and delightful surprise pencils which come in all sorts of fascinating shapes—anything in shape of a spade, a wee gun or a pistol may turn out to be a pencil. On the back of her chair will be new book straps, also a bag for her books marked with her initials. A new bag for "jacks" and a cunning little watering pot, which will turn out to be an ink bottle, will be found among the parcels. Now that sewing is taught, "Polly" said she had found just the right kind of a bag with a basket bottom which contained all the necessary sewing accessories done in the sweet Indian grass and that was to be her contribution.

Now I certainly have told you enough so that each mother may enlarge or curtail the ideas according to her needs, but all of you who have small daughters or sons may plan some sort of shower to make a more festive day of school.

Outing Party.

This last week of our summer play time is filled with all sorts of pleasant farewell parties, not the least of which is the "sunbonnet and straw hat" affair arranged by a seaside hostess. The girls are asked to wear wash frocks, and the men outing suits; when they arrive, dainty sunbonnets of pink, blue and white will be presented to the girls and large straw hats to the men, with bands of pink, blue and white. Each man is to find a girl with the bonnet to match his

hat band. There will be all sorts of games, tennis, archery, boating, bathing at high tide, then supper at seven and an informal dance afterwards. The invitations said from "four to midnight." The favors are to be symbolic of the sea. All sorts of candy, boxes in shape of fish, lobster, crabs, clams and shells. The centerpiece is to be a miniature pond, edged with moss, sand, and a lot of little sailboats floating about. Best of all one of the girls is to have her engagement announced at this supper in this way: One of the largest boats is to have the names of the happy pair on the side: "Tom and Della," and the wafers to go with the iced bouillon are ring shaped. "Life buoy" wafers. The pond is supposed to be the "sea of matrimony." The place cards are to be boat shaped with "Bon voyage" on the sail. The bonbons are to be in shape of sea shells, delicately colored, pink and white, and the ices are to be frozen ship shape with sails bearing the names of the honored twain. This affair will bring the parting of the ways to a very happy party of young people.

Of Interest to Travelers.

Do not carry silver toilet articles, but use celluloid, as it is light, and weight is a great factor when packing either bag or trunk. There should be a case for soap, tooth brush and salve boxes, and, of course, a comb and brush, also clothes brush, button hook and manicure patterns may be selected all of the same pattern and color. Where two or three are traveling together it is rather better for each one to choose a distinctive color, like pink, blue or yellow. Manicure cases are now so small that all the implements may be found inside the "buffet," the top lifting off, revealing everything packed in like peas in a pod. There are almost numberless articles to be selected in leather, including drinking cup cases, umbrella straps, shawl straps, dress hanger cases containing either two or three forms, clocks of all sizes, medicine cases, needle, thread and thimble cases and the most stunning work bags, lined with silk.

A folding umbrella is indispensable and it will fit in even a small suitcase not much larger than a man carries his cigars in, and I suppose a cigarette case would not be amiss, for so many are "doing it" now. "Doing what?" I hear the chaperon ask, and I calmly say, "Smoking." After all it is only a matter of custom and environment, for a lately returned traveler from South America who returned by way of England, says he saw more women smoking than not.

An individual "mess" set will not come amiss, containing a folding spoon, knife and fork, and there are some new cases for lavender salt that have a silver top. There are several sizes. Small flasks and thermos bottles may be included in the leather gifts, also the cases filled with powder leaves, and in the more expensive articles will be found the binoculars, which add much to both ocean and mountain travel. A pocket flashlight costing only a dollar is not to be despised, for one never can tell when it may be a comfort, and it is well to be prepared for any emergency.

MADAME MERRI.

For a Gloomy Piazza.

A dark piazza may be much relieved by the use of willow chairs in their natural state, with cushions of bright crimson. The bright red cushion in the white or green enameled chair is also very inviting and cheering.

OF TULLE AND BLACK SATIN



CHARMING Parisian hat of tulle with soft crown of black satin. The tulle-brim is cleverly, quite invisibly, wired and at one side there is a cluster of black and red apples.

Such frills as that shown are extremely fashionable just now. They are to be found on nearly all the best millinery models, and in many different colors. At the same time it must be admitted that those who show the magpie tints are the more successful.

The Parisiennes are once more in love with black and white effects. They have had an overdose of violent color schemes.

Clusters of fruit are to be found on some of the new hats and toques, very realistic strawberries, large bunches of currants, etc. I do not think that fruit, even of the best kind, will ever take the place of flowers on summer hats, but a little change is welcome.—Paris Correspondence of the Boston Globe.

GEORGE WASHINGTON



(CONTINUED.)

As the morning's light broadened into day (January 3, 1777) he met the British detachment at Princeton in the way, and drove it back in a decisive rout, a keen ardor coming into his blood as he saw the sharp work done. "An old-fashioned Virginia fox-hunt, gentlemen," he exclaimed, shouting the view-halloo. Had his troops been fresh and properly shod to outstrip Cornwallis at their heels, he would have pressed on to New Brunswick and taken the stores there; but he had done all that could be done with dispatch, and withdrew straight to the heights of Morristown.

The Patriots Winners.

Cornwallis could only hasten back to New York. By the end of the month the Americans were everywhere afoot; the British held no posts in New Jersey but Paulus Hook, Amboy, and New Brunswick; and Washington had issued a proclamation commanding all who had accepted General Howe's offer of pardon either to withdraw within the British lines or to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Men loved to tell afterwards how Frederick the Great had said it was the most brilliant campaign of the century.

Congress took steps before the winter was over to secure long enlistments, and substitute a veritable army for the three months' levies with which Washington had hitherto been struggling to make shift.

Pledges His Private Fortune.

After the affair at Trenton, Washington had been obliged to pledge his own private fortune for their pay to induce the men whose terms of enlistment were to expire on New Year's day—more than half his force—to stay with him but a few weeks more, till his plan should be executed. Now he was authorized to raise regiments enlisted till the war should end, and to exer-



Horatio Gates

cise almost dictatorial powers in everything that might affect the discipline, provisioning, and success of his army.

There was need, for the year witnessed fighting of tremendous consequence.

Brave British Plans.

The British struck for nothing less than complete possession of the whole state of New York, throughout the valleys of the Hudson and the Mohawk. General Howe, who had about twenty thousand men in New York city, was to move up the Hudson; General Burgoyne, with eight thousand men, from Canada down Lake Champlain; Colonel St. Leger, with a small but sufficient force, down into the valley of the Mohawk, striking from Oswego, on Ontario, and the colonies were to be cut in twain, New England hopelessly separated from her confederates, by the converging sweep of three armies, aggregating more than thirty-three thousand men.

But only the coast country, it turned out, was tenable ground for British troops.

Ticonderoga Falls.

Sir Guy Carleton had attempted Champlain out of Canada the year before, and had gone back to Quebec without touching Ticonderoga, so disconcerted had he been by the price he had had to pay for his passage up the lake to a small force and an extemporized fleet under Benedict Arnold.

This time Burgoyne, with his splendid army, made short work of Ticonderoga (July, 1777), and drove General Schuyler and his army back to their posts beyond the Hudson; but the farther he got from his base upon the lake into the vast forests of that wide frontier, the more certainly did he approach disaster.

No succor came. St. Leger was baffled, and sent in panic back the way he had come.

Howe did not ascend the river. The country swarmed with gathering militia. They would not volunteer for distant campaigns; but this invading host, marching by their very homes into the deep forest, roused them and tempted them as they had been roused at Concord, and they gathered at its rear and upon its flanks as they had run together to invest Boston.

A thousand men Burgoyne felt obliged to leave in garrison at Ticonderoga; a thousand more, sent to Bennington to seize the stores there, were

overwhelmed and taken (August 10). Quite twenty thousand provincials presently beset him, and he had but six thousand left wherewith to save himself.

He crossed the river, for he still expected Howe; and there was stubborn fighting about Saratoga (September 19, October 7), in which Arnold once more made his name in battle. But the odds were too great; Burgoyne's supplies were cut off, his troops beaten; there was nothing for it but capitulation (October 17).

He had been trapped and taken by a rising of the country.

Washington Outgenerals Howe.

Howe had not succeeded him, partly because he lacked judgment and capacity, partly because Washington had thwarted him at every turn. From his position at Morristown, Washington could send reinforcements to the north or recall them at will, without serious delay; and Howe, in his hesitation, gave him abundant time to do what he would.

It was Sir William's purpose to occupy the early summer, ere Burgoyne should need him, in an attack on Philadelphia. On the 12th of June, accordingly, he threw a force of eighteen thousand men into New Jersey.

But Washington felt him at each attempt to advance by hanging always upon his flank in such a position that he could neither be safely ignored nor forced to fight; and the prudent Howe, abandoning the march, withdrew once more to New York.

British Come to Philadelphia.

But he did not abandon his project against Philadelphia.

He deemed it the "capital" of the insurgent confederacy, and wished to discredit congress and win men of doubtful allegiance to his standard by its capture; and he reckoned upon some advantage in drawing Washington after him to the southward, away from Burgoyne's field of operations in the north. Though July had come, therefore, and Burgoyne must need him presently, he put his eighteen thousand men aboard the fleet and carried them by sea to the Chesapeake.

Washington Puzzled.

Washington was sorely puzzled. He had taken it for granted that Howe would go north, and he had gone south!

"Howe's in a manner abandoning Burgoyne as so unaccountable," he said, "that I cannot help casting my eyes continually behind me," and he followed very cautiously, ready upon the moment to turn back, lest the movement should prove a feint.

But there was no mistake. Howe entered the Delaware, and, being frightened thence by reports of obstructions in the river, went all the long four hundred miles about the capes of Chesapeake, and put his army ashore at Elkton for its advance upon Philadelphia.

Defeat, But Not Rout.

It was then the 25th of August. Washington met him (September 11) behind the fords of the Brandywine, and, unable to check Cornwallis on his flank, was defeated.

But for him defeat was never rout; his army was still intact and steady; and he held his foe yet another fortnight on the road ere "capital" could be entered (September 27).

Burgoyne was by that time deep within the net spread for him at Saratoga. On the morning of the 4th of October, in a thick mist, Washington threw himself upon Howe's main force encamped across the village street of Germantown, and would have overwhelmed it in the surprising onset had not two of his own columns gone astray in the fog, attacked each other, and so lost the moment's opportunity.

But an Empty Success.

General Howe knew very soon how barren a success he had had. The end of November came before he had made himself master of the forts upon the Delaware below the "capital" and removed the obstructions from the river to give access to his fleet; the British power was broken and made an end of in the north; and Washington was still at hand as menacing and dangerous as ever.

Dr. Franklin was told in Paris that General Howe had taken Philadelphia.

"Philadelphia has taken Howe," he laughed.

Winters at Valley Forge.

Philadelphia kept Howe safely through the winter, and his officers made themselves easy amidst a round of gayeties in the complacent town, while Washington went to Valley Forge to face the hardships and intrigues of a bitter season.

A deep demoralization fell that winter, like a blight, upon all the business of the struggling confederacy. The congress, in its exile at York, had lost its tone and its command in affairs. It would have lost it as completely in Philadelphia, no doubt, for it was no longer the body it had been. Its best members were withdrawn to serve their respective states in the critical business, now everywhere in hand, of reorganizing their government; and it itself was no government at all, but simply a committee of advice, which the states heeded or ignored as they pleased.

Congress Without Power.

Offentimes but ten or twelve members could be got together to transact its business. It suffered itself to fall into the hands of intriguers and sectional politicians. It gave commissions in the army not according to merit, but upon a plan carefully devised to advance no more officers from one section than from another—even men like John Adams approving.

Adams denounced claims of seniority, and service as involving "one of the most putrid corruptions of absolute monarchy," and suggested that the officers who did not relish the idea of seeing the several states given "a share of the general officers," proportioned to the number of troops they had sent to the army, had better take themselves off, and see how little they would be missed.

Plot to Displace Chief.

Worst of all, an ugly plot was hatched to displace Washington; and the various distempers of different men for a brief season gave it a chance to succeed.

Some were impatient of Washington's "Fabian policy," as they called it, and would have had him annihilate, instead of merely checking, these invading hosts. "My toast," cried John Adams, "is a short and violent war."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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CORRESPONDENCE

News That You Can't Get Elsewhere

SILVER CREEK

Mr. Owsley Farris is out again, after a two weeks illness.

Mrs. West of Speedwell visited her son W. C. West last week.

Miss Laura Underwood of Williamsburg is the guest of T. J. Underwood.

Miss Carolyn Ashcraft of Louisville is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jas. B. Nantz.

Mr. Walter Nantz of Louisville was the guest of his brother Jas. B. Nantz Sunday.

Mrs. Barbara Roap and little granddaughter Elsie visited relatives in Lancaster last week.

Mrs. Emma Montgomery of Parkersburg, W. Va., is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Robert Martin near Caleast.

Mrs. B. F. Tevis, formerly of this place, but now living in Muskogee, Okla., is the guest of Mrs. M. F. Arbuckle and of relatives in Lancaster.

Mrs. C. E. Gaines and little son, Charles Edward leave this week for Lawrenceburg where they will visit friends and relatives for a couple of weeks.

Miss Madruce Farris entertained Misses Ellen Miller, Nancy Shearer, Johnie Cornelson Azbill, Nannie Mae and Cynthia Davidson of Richmond, from Thursday until Monday.

Miss Madruce Farris attended Miss Ellen Gibson Miller's Boat party last Tuesday. There were about 75 guests, and all report a delightful time. They had dinner and supper on the boat, and plenty of music for dancing.

Col. W. P. Walton has Severe Attack

News was received here Monday morning that Col. W. P. Walton, of Lexington, had suffered a severe heart attack Sunday night and for several hours, it was feared that he would expire. He rallied, however, and is now believed to be out of danger. His brother, E. C. Walton, was here on a short visit, but left early Monday for Richmond and thence to Lexington, to be with him. Interior Journal.

Absolutely the best grate coal there is, sold only by Richmond Coal & Supply Co. 34-tf

Lucky Strike

Thomas Park, Jr., a brother-in-law of Miss Bessie Park, of this city, has struck it lucky. A vein of fine barytes has been found on his farm which will make him a rich man.

Sheep Killed

Seven sheep were killed for Martin Gentry, of Moberly, by lightning Friday.

Rough and Dressed Lumber. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-tf

When you want first-class groceries call up Covington, Thorpe & Co., 72 and 144. 11-tf

Red Cedar Shingles. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-tf

Your name on our list will be duly appreciated.

Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Lath. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-tf

Beautiful Cantata

At Berea last Saturday night, the Christian Church of that place gave a cantata for the benefit of the church. The subject was "Jephtha's Daughter." The leading characters were: Mr. Clinton Early, representing Jephtha, Miss Stella Bicknell, representing Jephtha's Daughter, and Mr. Blaine Gabbard representing the Prophet. The chorus consisted of thirty voices with Miss Laura Christman as accompanist.

The play was beautifully staged and the players handsomely costumed. The audience showed its appreciation by repeated encores and other manifestations of approval. The players showed marked histrionic talent.

An effort is being made to induce them to go to Paint Lick and other places.

Narrow Escape

Lewis Herrington, Jr. had a close call for his life Monday afternoon. He was on the rear of an ice wagon when a motorcycle driven by Carrier Snowden came by. Young Herrington, not seeing the cycle, jumped off the ice wagon directly in the path of the same. Not anticipating a move of that kind, Snowden was unable to stop his machine which knocked the child down and ran over him. Fortunately no serious injuries were sustained.

Colored Baptist Association

The colored Baptists of this county have been holding an association at Silver Creek Church for the last few days which has been well attended. Some able divines from this State and Ohio have been in attendance and have delivered some able addresses. Much enthusiasm was manifested and great good has been accomplished. The City of Richmond sent many of its good citizens to the meeting daily.

Miss Noland To Succeed Miss West

The trustees of the Graded School have elected Miss Margaret Noland of Richmond to succeed Miss Knapp West, who resigned as a member of the Faculty. Miss Noland will teach the eighth grade. She comes highly recommended and is expected to add much to the efficiency of the already splendid corps of teachers. —Lancaster Record.

Institute

The Madison County Institute which commenced its Annual Session Monday is being taught by Prof. T. J. Coates of Frankfort former superintendent of schools for Richmond. An interesting and profitable session is anticipated.

Non-Support

Jim Hisle, of Clark County has been arrested and placed in jail on a charge of failing to support his family consisting of a wife and an infant child. His trial is set for Friday before Judge W. R. Shackelford.

Christopher Appointed

John D. Christopher, of this city, has been appointed game warden for the county of Madison. He has received his commission and has gone to work examining the streams of this county.

Big Dinner

There will be a Basket Dinner at the Methodist Church at Red House the Fifth Sunday Aug. 31. Preaching, by O. J. Chanler. Everybody is invited to come and bring a basket and their pocket-book.

When you are going to have company and want something good, try our Fern-dell Peaches, Pears, Apples, Pine Apples, Corn, Beans, Tomatoes and everything else in this line that your taste calls for. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-tf

We want your logs, or will saw them for you while you wait. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-tf

General News

Stanley Beechmann, aged seven was drowned while bathing at Howard's Mill.

McRoberts in Letcher county has been incorporated and A. B. Patten named as Police Judge.

Two hundred and thirty seven pensions were lately granted under the Confederate Pensions Act making the total to date 741.

The jury from Madison county which tried Red Tom Davidson failed to agree and were discharged. It stood 8 for acquittal.

Carl Grober and Miss Bessie Adams, of Ruckerville, eloped to Louisville and were married there. The groom is 16 and the bride 14 years of age.

Elder J. W. Harding, of Winchester preached at the Christian Church on Fairfax St. in that city last Sunday. He is about 92 years of age and is still active.

J. Will Clay was nominated for Senator in the Clark, Bourbon and Montgomery District by seven majority over J. W. Hadden. A contest will not be made. Clay carried Montgomery, the home of both candidates, but Hadden carried Clark and Bourbon by large majorities.

The State has sued the Farmers Bank of Frankfort for \$31,000.00 which it claims the bank paid Chas. E. Booe illegally. And yet the State Parole Board turned this gentleman loose on the public in a short time after his conviction. A petition for him was liberally signed by people of this county.

Floyd Day of the Day Lumber Company has sued Chas. Doherty of Louisville, for \$42,880, for false representation as to Bank stock sold to Mr. Day of which Bank Mr. Doherty was a Director. The action seeks to charge him by reason of a statement of the Bank sworn to by Mr. Doherty who was a director.

Hon. E. E. Hogg, who was defeated in his race for the nomination on the Democratic ticket for Senator for the Owsley, Breathitt and Morgan county District, will not contest the right of his opponent, C. O. Arnett, to the certificate of nomination, saying that a nomination will not be of any benefit to either. The District is largely Republican and the Democratic party is badly split.

A monument has been erected at the grave of John Fox, father of John Fox, Jr., who is buried in the Paris cemetery. Prof. Fox was well known for his love of nature and birds and the monument erected over his grave is a crystal flowing fountain which will give water for the birds that he loved so well. He was a native of Bourbon County, but lived and died at Big Stone Gap, Va.

Mrs. Thomas the wife of Congressman R. Y. Thomas, has filed suit for divorce, alleging in her petition cruel and inhuman conduct on the part of the husband.

Thomas has made himself somewhat notorious for his rufianism while at Washington, and he assails his wife, alleging that she had become a violent partisan and a Republican, and also alleging that she was always a Texas Democrat, until three years ago and is now an enthusiastic supporter of Roosevelt and violently opposed to Champ Clark. Mr. Thomas alleges that he will run again for Congress in order to vindicate himself.

It would appear to us that the best vindication than he can have will be to behave himself.

Geo. B. Hale

Our genial friend Geo. B. Hale, has been chosen to take the 3rd degree in the Fraternal Order of Owls. This is a high compliment as there are only fifty third degree members in the United States and these are chosen for some service in behalf of the order. The degree will be conferred at head quarters in South Bend, Indiana.

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Made a Quick Sale

THE Investment Department of a Baltimore stock exchange house had a caller who wished to buy fifty shares of a certain investment stock. While the customer waited, the manager called up the firm's Philadelphia agent on the Bell Long Distance Telephone and secured the stock, with the promise of delivery next day.

Quick trades are often made by the Bell Telephone service.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED



Adjudged Insane

Miss Etha Williams who has been a teacher of Madison county for the last several years and who has been for the last several months manifesting delusional insanity, was tried before Judge W. R. Schackelford last Friday, before a jury who adjudged her to be insane. County Attorney Jackson looked after the interest of the state and A. R. Burnam, Jr., represented Miss Williams. She has an estate valued at \$4000. Mr. J. D. Christopher was the foreman of the jury.

Miss Williams is a daughter of McGrath Williams who resides about five miles from Richmond on the Barnes Mill Pike. She is an accomplished young lady and much sympathy is felt for her as well as her family for the great misfortune that has overtaken them. Hope is held out that she will be very speedily restored to her health and full mental strength.

Remember when you come to town and want seed that Covington, Thorpe & Co. handle the best that can be bought and will sell them worth the money. Come and see us at 232 West Main street. 11-1f

More Damage By Lightning

Near Burgin, Mr. Allen S. Eden had his stock barn struck by lightning which set fire to it and it was a total loss. There were about forty horses in the barn all of which were saved except two, Liberty King, valued at \$1500, and one other good roadster were burned. He also lost a lot of valuable feed, harness, carts, etc. The loss is estimated at \$6000 partly covered by insurance of \$3650.

Roth-Harris

Mr. O. H. Roth who formerly preached at the Pond Church and Mt. Pleasant and who is now Chancellor of Phillips University, Oklahoma was married on Aug. 6th to Miss Ethel May Harris of Illinois. Miss Harris was teacher of music in the University.

Mr. Roth has many friends in Madison County who will hear of his marriage with interest.

Hogs Killed

Lightning killed two large hogs for Mr. Dab Todd at Bybee, this county, last week.

Phenomenal

Last Thursday week the lightning struck a large limb of a locust tree near the mouth of Paint Lick, on the farm of Ashford J. Wyley. There is nothing peculiar about that, but on Friday morning the neighbors were astonished to find that the limb, instead of wilting and dying as is the usual effect of a stroke of lightning on growing timber, had given forth a full and heavy locust bloom and is still in bloom. This is vouched for by T. M. Warren, of Edenton, Ky., who rode to the place to see it. This has attracted much attention in that locality and many hundreds of people have visited the place.

Mr. Warren also told us a remarkable thing in reference to a calf two months old. He says that his uncle, Elisha Warren, has a cow and calf which run together in the field and although this calf is a vigorous, healthy animal, it refuses to suck the cow except when she is driven to the milk gap. The calf is not muzzled and no effort is made to keep it from sucking. Mr. Elisha Warren lives at Edenton, and Mr. T. M. Warren asks any one who doubts the story to write to his uncle Elisha for the facts.

Senator Camden's Dinner

Senator Camden, of Woodford County gave a barbecue which perhaps was the largest one ever given, and unquestionably was the largest one ever given in this State by an individual. It was for the ostensible purpose of bringing the farmers of the state together to discuss better methods of farming, but its real purpose which we infer was to bring Senator Camden forward in a political way.

About three hundred good Madisonsians availed themselves of the opportunity to attend, and they are loud in their praises of the delightful entertainment given them by Senator Camden. They report that fully two thousand automobiles were on hand and that people came from all over the state by automobile and by train. Over twenty thousand persons were in attendance. The barbecue was fine and everybody was in the best of humor and the event will live long in the memory of those so fortunate to attend.

Victim of the California

One of the victims of the ill-fated "California" that went down on its voyage to Alaska, was Mrs. Dismuke who visited Miss Marie Harber here last summer. Her home was in Los Angeles and she and her husband were on their bridal trip.

The accident is most deeply deplored.

Mr. Park a Winner

In naming the prize winners at the Lexington Fair, we omitted the name of Mr. Walter Park.

On Single Comb Black Minorcas, Mr. Park won second and third on cocks, first, second and third on hens, first and third on cockerels and third on pullets. This is going some and we congratulate the lucky man.

Mr. Henry L. Perry

Mr. Henry L. Perry attended the Rexall Druggists Convention in Boston, Mass., going with large delegation of druggists from Cincinnati by special train.

The Rexall Co. is one of the largest manufacturers of drugs in the world and the entertaining of their guests on this occasion was most elaborate.

New School House

Mr. Jno. Rymel, of this city, has the contract to build a new schoolhouse at Silome in District No. 5. It will have two rooms 18x24, and the contract price is \$950.

Famous Single Comb Rhode Island Reds of the Red Velvet strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; also Stock In season. David Deatherage, 125 7th St., Richmond, Ky. 4-1yr

Church Notes

A protracted meeting will begin at Speedwell Saturday night, August 30th. The pastor, Rev. Winkler, will be assisted by Rev. Z. Pall.

The International Missionary Conventions of the Disciples of Christ are to be held this year in Toronto, beginning September 30th and ending October 6th. The change in date has been made to enable those who go to take advantage of the excursion rates.

Toronto is the second largest city in the Dominion of Canada, having a population of about 475,000. Toronto is known all over the world as a great convention city.

At the recent missionary meeting at Waynesville, Miss Belle Bennett made an earnest plea for the establishment of a farm for negro boys and as a result of her efforts \$2,000 was given on the annuity plan by a Kentucky lady, \$1,000 by another, while a gentleman from Mississippi gave 500 acres of land, on which to establish a school.

Miss Bennett is ever interested in the uplift of mankind and this is one of her most commendable charities.

Jessamine News

A severe hail storm passed over the Eastern part of Jessamine county last week doing much damage to the growing tobacco crop. It was preceded by a severe electrical storm, and Jerry Comley of Pollard lost a pair of mules valued at \$400, Ruben Stinnett lost a horse valued at \$150, Nathan Whittaker also lost a horse valued at \$100. All of these animals were struck by lightning. The storm was a severe one and much damage was done to growing crops by wind and lightning.

Fusion

Fayette will have a fusion ticket composed of Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives. The candidates named are as follows: Percy J. Scott for County Judge; J. H. Flood for County Attorney; J. T. McDonald for Assessor; J. A. Eastin for Sheriff; T. L. Walker for Clerk; W. T. Ballinger for Jailor; J. W. Guyn for Surveyor; Dr. D. Kiser for Coroner, and Miss Lulu Keith for County Superintendent of Schools.

We guarantee quick delivery of every thing you buy and will appreciate your orders. If you have not tried us give us a call, 232 West Main street, Richmond, Ky. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-1f

Miss Knox's Death Probably Due To Excitement

A special dispatch sent out from Carlisle, Saturday, contained the following account of the death of Miss Hazel Knox, of Paris, which occurred in Carlisle, Friday:

"Fright killed Miss Hazel Knox, 18, daughter of David Knox, of Paris, Ky., Friday, when, while out buggy-riding her horse became unmanageable and tried to run away.

"The young woman was the guest of her aunt and her relative was in the vehicle when the accident occurred. When the horse became frightened Miss Knox tried to leap from the buggy. Her aunt restrained her.

"A moment later, while her aunt's attention was diverted, the girl leaped to the ground. In the jump she kept her footing and started down the roadway. Suddenly she toppled over and expired. Physicians said a weak heart and the shock incident to the mishap, caused death."—Ex.

Fine Lands

Would you like to know about the Black Belt, or the alfalfa lands of Alabama? Land that will grow five crops of alfalfa in one year, where labor is cheap, plentiful and satisfactory? The winters are mild. The Land is cheap.

If interested write.

F. H. Jackson, Demopolis, Ala. Recently of Winchester, Ky.

Lightning Strikes House

The house of Mr. Jesse Jones, of Bybee, was struck by lightning, tearing the chimney off and running down tore off three posts of the porch. No one was hurt.

Still More Lightning

A barn belonging to Grover D. Wright, of Lincoln County, was struck by lightning Tuesday afternoon and was a total loss. The loss is about \$700 with about \$300 insurance.

L. & N. Time Table

South Bound

No. 31—Cincinnati to Atlanta, arrives and departs (midnight), 12:10 a. m.
No. 71—Richmond to Stanford, departs 6:45 a. m.
No. 1—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 12:10 p. m., departs 12:15 p. m.
No. 37—Cincinnati to Knoxville, arrives 11:42 a. m., departs 12:12 p. m.
No. 33—Cincinnati to Jacksonville, arrives and departs 11:31 a. m.
No. 27—Richmond to Louisville via. Rowland, departs 1:00 p. m.
No. 3—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 6:45 p. m., departs 7:35 p. m.
No. 9—Cincinnati and Maysville to Stanford, arrives 7:31, departs 7:35 p. m.

North Bound

No. 34—Atlanta to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 4:11 a. m.
No. 10—Stanford to Cincinnati and Maysville, arrives 6:20 a. m., departs 6:25 a. m.
No. 2—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 7:15 a. m., departs 7:20 a. m.
No. 28—Louisville to Richmond via. Rowland, arrives 12:05 p. m.
No. 38—Knoxville to Cincinnati, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 2:00 p. m.
No. 70—Stanford to Richmond, arrives 2:30 p. m.
No. 4—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 1:40 p. m.
No. 32—Jacksonville to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 5:07.
Nos. 31, 37, 33, 27, 34, 28, 38, 32 are daily trains.
Nos. 71, 1, 3, 9, 10, 2, 70, 4, daily except Sunday.

FOR ANYTHING IN

FLOWERS

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Cut Flowers, Bulbs, and Flowering Plants always on hand.
11-1f PHONE 188

STATE NORMAL
RICHMOND, KY.
A Training School for Teachers
Courses leading to Elementary, Intermediate and Life State Certificates. Valid in all Public Schools of Kentucky. Special Courses and Review Courses. Tuition Free to Appointees. Two sessions in fall and spring. New model school, new manual training building, practice school, department of factotum, a well equipped gymnasium. Domestic Science. First Term begins September 9, Second Term November 18, Third Term January 27, Fourth Term April 17. Summer School opens June 15. Catalogue Free.
J. G. CRABBE, President

The After Hours Salesman



MANY concerns lose money every night by not attracting the attention of the crowds on the streets in the evening. On the other hand many other concerns prosper because they employ the after hours salesman—Electric Light.

You can readily pick out these stores on the busiest thoroughfares—their show windows pouring a brilliant flood of light upward, outward and downward, thereby adding an attraction to the goods displayed not obtainable in any other way. Few people can resist a glance at the beautiful effect—most people stop and admire it.

The proprietors of these big shops are well versed in all modern methods which make for success in developing trade. They know that the lavish use of electric light pays, and use Edison Mazda Lamps to obtain it at a minimum cost.

Our Lamp Experts will gladly assist your artistic window dressers in making your store and shop windows as attractive as the best in town.

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Coal, Feed, Salt, Sand,
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Successor to Vaugh & VanDeveer

Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fresh and Cured Meats

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Exclusive Agency For
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"MAXIMUM"
Guaranteed Rubber Goods

An Extraordinary Offer

We Will Allow You 50c For Your Old Hot Water Bottle

Bring us your old Hot Water Bottle—no matter what make or whether it leaks or not. We will allow you 50c for the old one in exchange for a "MAXIMUM" Hot Water Bottle that sells regularly for \$2.00.

This offer is made for the purpose of convincing you of the superiority of our guaranteed "MAXIMUM" Rubber Goods.

Guaranteed Hot Water Bottles

"MAXIMUM"

Is moulded all in one piece. The surface is beautifully embossed with our exclusive maple leaf design. It is of full 2-quart capacity. Packed in handsome box. Comes in either rich chocolate or deep red color. Regular price \$2.00. In trade for your old hot water bottle, only

\$1.50



Real Rubber

"MONEYBACK"

Is of deep, beautiful chocolate color, with black trimming. Has the unlosable stopple with which all Maximum bags are fitted, and like them is guaranteed to give satisfactory service. Regular price \$1.50. In trade for your old hot water bottle, only

\$1.00

We are exclusive agents not only for "Maximum" hot water bottles, but also for "Monogram," "Moneyback," "Roxbury," "American Beauty," water bottles, syringes and other rubber goods—all guaranteed because all made from

LOCAL NEWS



Tell us the news. We appreciate it and its our pleasure to serve you. Phone 638, 659 or 791, or write us. Sign your name to all news items.

Telephone your local news to 791.

If your paper is not coming to you please notify the Madisonian.

Talton Newby, living on Water Street, lost a horse valued at \$150 killed by a bolt of lightning.

Men may say "give us news, give us news," but when there is no news, we can't make it for you. Start something; even a dog fight will break the monotony.

Mrs. G. W. Evans had the misfortune to fall and break her arm on Saturday while hanging a picture. Her many friends regret the accident and hope for her speedy recovery.

Rivers Palmers of color who stole a watch from Mrs. Jennie Smith of color on Irvine Street Saturday, was tried before W. R. Shackelford, got sixty days and costs. Palmer is from Tennessee.

New News Gatherer

We have arranged with Mr. J. L. Sowers, a veteran newspaper man, of Nicholasville, to come and look after our local work. Mr. Sowers is gifted in this line and is a fine news gatherer. He is a genial, courteous gentleman. We are much pleased that we have secured his services and feel that we are now in a position to push our work. Heretofore we have been much handicapped with double duties, to such an extent that at times our work was onerous for two men and entirely too heavy for us. Now we feel so relieved that we say with much confidence that we will give you one of the best papers ever published in Madison county. This is our aim and we repeat our words, "Tell us how we can improve it."

A Severe Loss

Col. T. E. Baldwin was a heavy loser in the recent electrical storm which swept over this county last Tuesday. The lightning struck a bunch of fine cattle for him, killing eleven of the number valued at about \$100.00 each. No insurance was had on the stock.

There has been greater destruction in the last few weeks by storms in Madison county than was ever known before. This is attributed by some to the intense hot weather and consequent vegetable decay.

Terrible Crime

Harry Cambell was tried before Judge Dykes on the charge of detaining Mrs. W. B. Noe against her will for improper purposes, and he was held over to await the action of the grand jury in the sum of \$1000.00 which bond he was unable to give and was sent to jail.

Mrs. Noe is a daughter of Squire Wm. H. Hendren and is a lady of high standing. Much excitement prevails.

A Chase

Sheriff McCord and Deputy Bush went after Chas. Hoskins wanted for seduction on the complaint of Sam McQuenn and when they located their man he slipped out the back way and climbed the cliffs and eluded the officers. He is still at large.

On Charge of Arson

Henry Million charged with burning the house of Mabel Jones in this city last week, will be tried Friday before Judge Shackelford.

We are looking for new business and want you to try us when in need of good goods. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-t

A MIGHTY THROG

Accepts the Invitation of Richmond Lodge No. 25, F. & A. M.

The day opened auspiciously. A bright, cheerful sun greeted the city and at an early hour the citizens were stirring themselves. People from everywhere began to pour into the city and early in the day it was seen that the city would be overflowing with the yeomanry of the County and her beaux and belles.

Promptly at the appointed hour, the line of march was formed and the grand procession of Masons marched to the picnic grounds under the guidance of James Wagers and Allen Zaring, Grand Marshalls.

The address of welcome was delivered by Judge W. R. Shackelford and was responded to by Judge A. J. G. Wells. Gov. J. B. McCreary was introduced and delivered a splendid address full of reminiscence. He spoke most feelingly of the departed brethren by whose talents the lodge grew and who had contributed to the history of the city, county and state.

Preceding Gov. McCreary, Hon. W. L. Crutcher delivered an address detailing his Masonic life. It was replete with good ideas and feeling expression.

Hon. David L. Jackson, Past Grand Master, was introduced and gave a very interesting talk on the inner financial workings of the Grand Lodge.

Then came the dinner hour and a great feast had been prepared, a feast such as good Madisonians can and always do prepare.

After a brief recess the exercises were again taken up. Hon. James Garnett, Attorney General, made a very able address. Robt. R. Burnam was on for an address but was unable to be present. His address which he had prepared, was read by Judge W. R. Shackelford, and was a historical account of the lodge and was a very complete and interesting paper. James S. Saunders, of Stanford, was the final speaker and acquitted himself with distinction. Jim is one of the old C. U. boys and is a hale fellow well met.

Richmond Lodge No. 25 F. & A. M., received its dispensation to organize a lodge in the city of Richmond in 1812. On the 27th day of August 1812 the Grand Lodge of the State of Kentucky entered this resolution, "Resolved that a dispensation be issued for a lodge to be held in the town of Richmond, in the County of Madison, to be known by the name of Richmond Lodge, with Anthony Rollins to be Master, Thomas C. Howard, Senior Warden and David C. Irvine, Junior Warden." These three with six others constituted the membership of the lodge under dispensation. The names of the other six are as follows: James Parrish, Moses Q. Ashby, Richard Holder, Thomas Hanson, David Blackwell and Geo. C. Patrick.

Dr. Rollins was a native of Pennsylvania, Thomas Howard of Virginia, and David C. Irvine was a Virginian also. The lodge grew, and eleven names were added to the roll, among whom were John Speed Smith, Chas. S. Todd, Joseph Lees, Samuel Stone and Richard Gentry. A hundred years ago today the Grand Lodge unanimously passed a resolution granting to Richmond Lodge a charter, in which Thomas C. Howard was named Master, D. C. Irvine, Senior Warden and David Blackwell, Junior Warden, and on the next day Howard was installed Master of the Richmond Lodge No. 25 in the Grand Lodge and by the Grand Master.

For many years the lodge met in the old First Presbyterian Church; this church had two stories and the lodge met in the second story. In the period of 1830 and 1850 the following prominent names were added to the lodge rolls: J. H. Shackelford, Samuel Wherritt, Howard Williams, William Holloway, Thomas Goodloe, David S. Goodloe, Robt. Little, John H. Brown, E. D. Stockton, Curtis Field, Jr., A. B. Lyman, Curtis F.

Burnam, Richmond Runyon and James Lawrence.

In 1849 the record shows that many members were lost by reason of death by cholera, and the records also show many deeds of charity by the members.

Thompson Burnam was Master during the period of 1850 and 1860. In 1860 and 61, eleven candidates were initiated. W. L. Crutcher and Judge Chas. H. Breck are the only surviving members of that ancient period. Judge Breck never took a degree beyond the entered apprentice.

This lodge has furnished six grand masters to-wit: J. Speed Smith, Ed Turner, J. Speed Smith, Jr., R. R. Burnam, Judge Daniel Breck, and Wm. Holloway. This lodge also would have had two others. Mr. A. H. Shirley was Grand Senior Warden when he moved out of the State and Mr. Shearer was also a Grand Senior Warden when he either moved from the State or died. Each would have been Grand Master in his turn.

This Lodge also has furnished two grand commanders of the Knights Templar, Hon. S. H. Stone and R. R. Burnam.

The lodge now numbers one hundred and twenty-six members and is growing rapidly. It has a beautiful home which it owns in conjunction with the Royal Arch Lodge and the Knights Templar. Tonight a grand reception will be given at the Hall to the Masons and their families.

Personal

Mrs. Stapp is visiting in Georgetown.

Miss Hallie Gott is visiting in Lawrenceburg.

Miss Bessie Benton is the guest of Mrs. G. W. Evans.

Mr. Edwin Powell has returned from Lawrenceburg.

Mrs. Mary C. Roark and family are at Montreat, N. C.

Messrs. A. D. and C. D. Miller were in Lexington Friday.

Miss Mary S. Miller is spending two weeks in Cincinnati.

Mrs. O. K. McCowan has been the guest of Lexington friends.

Mr. Wm. Wallace has returned from Crab Orchard Springs.

Miss Josephine Chenault leaves today for a visit to Shelbyville.

Mr. Ivan McDougle made a flying trip to Nicholasville last week.

Prof. and Mrs. Koch have returned from a visit to relatives in Illinois.

Prof. and Mrs. Johnson and son Vinson have returned from Cynthia.

Mrs. Rayburn has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Langford on High street.

Miss Dorothy Perry has returned from a visit to Lawrenceburg and Lexington.

Miss Nora Soper has returned to the city after an absence of several weeks.

Miss Anne Bennett Cohn is the guest of Miss Elizabeth Lyne in Nicholasville, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Evans have moved into the old Evans home on North Street.

Miss Ariana Munsey, who is teaching at Panola, visited friends in the city the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowin were made very happy by the arrival of a baby girl last week.

Mrs. H. M. Whittington has returned from a trip to Chicago, St. Louis and other points.

Mrs. Fife is expected home this week after a sojourn of a month at Crab Orchard Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Mappin, of Moberly, are rejoicing over the birth of a handsome daughter.

Misses Grace and Mary Hammonds have been the guests of Misses Anderson at Stanford.

Mrs. Howard Neale is able to be out again after spending a week at the Gibson Infirmary.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. D. Jones attended the Camden barbecue in Woodford on Wednesday.

Mrs. Culton and children of Boonesville are the guests of Rev. J. N. Culton on North Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Chenault Willis and Mrs. Land, of Nicholasville, attended the Jordan Farley wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Simmons of Jacksonville, Florida, are visiting relatives in the city and county.

Mr. and Mrs. Warfield Bennett are the happy parents of a little daughter who arrived on Thursday.

Judge Jere A. Sullivan was among the Madisonians who attended the Camden barbecue Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. E. Arnold, of DeLand, Florida, are being accorded a hearty welcome by old friends.

Mr. G. E. Lilly has returned from Estill where he has been attending Circuit Court for the past two weeks.

Prof. McDougle will hold teacher's institutes in Cynthia, Ashland and Louisa for the next two weeks.

Mrs. J. M. Poyntz returned Saturday from Lake Chautauqua where she has spent the past three weeks.

Mr. Marshall Collins left Monday for Philadelphia after a visit of several weeks to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Collins.

Miss Ray Bell, of Richmond, and Miss Ethel Wharton, of Valley View, are spending a week with Mrs. T. J. Millon at Newby.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Snyder motored to Richmond Sunday and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Chenault.

Miss Kathleen Poyntz returned to Richmond Thursday after a visit of three weeks to Mrs. Reynolds in Mt. Sterling.

Editor E. C. Walton left on Friday for his new home in Orlando, Fla. The good wishes of The Madisonian follow him.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen and daughter, Miss Martha, and Mr. Allen Zaring and mother attended the Camden barbecue in Versailles.

Miss Mary Wagers has been the guest of Miss Jessie Crutcher of Nicholasville. On Monday evening a party was given in her honor.

Mrs. D. E. Flora left Monday for Chicago. She was accompanied by Mrs. Mary B. Hicks. They will also visit Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

Mr. N. B. Deatherage went to Carlsbad Springs and after spending several days accompanied Mrs. Deatherage to this city Saturday night.

Miss Gladys Hyden, who has been sick with typhoid fever for the last six weeks at the home of her father in Burnamwood, is now convalescing.

Judge W. R. Shackelford, R. B. Terrill and Hon. L. B. Herrington were among the number who attended the barbecue at Versailles, Wednesday.

Mr. D. C. McBryde who has been the guest of Mrs. M. J. Wilmore for the past two weeks left on Thursday for his home in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

We are glad to state that Mr. C. S. Cotton who suffered a broken leg just below the knee, is doing nicely, and his many friends hope to see him out soon.

Mrs. Abe Kohn, of Kansas City, Dr. and Mrs. P. G. Smoot and Mrs. B. G. Smoot, of Maysville, have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Smoot.

Messrs. L. P. Evans, T. D. Chenault and J. Hale Dean were among the party who went from Richmond to Versailles on Wednesday to the barbecue.

Mrs. J. H. Toy and little daughter, who have been the guests of Mrs. G. C. Corzelius for several weeks, returned to her home in Indianapolis Monday.

Dr. E. H. Ellis of the Richmond Drug Co. attended the National Association of Retail Druggists in Cincinnati and the Convention of Elks at Covington.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Shearer left last week to make their home in Frankfort. Their many friends in Richmond regret to see them leave and the good wishes of all follow them.

Mrs. I. G. Ballard and Miss Lucy Lee Walton attended the Fair dance at Stanford Friday. Miss Walton will spend several days with Miss Lyles Cooper before going South.

Mrs. Lelia Harris leaves for Mt. Sterling Saturday where she will teach the coming year. Miss Harris' many friends regret to see her leave Richmond and the school where she has so ably filled her place for several years.

Messrs. W. W. Burnside and family and W. W. Broadus and family left Tuesday for Newelton, La., to reside. It is with deep regret their friends see them depart, but wish them happiness and continued prosperity in their new home.

Miss Elizabeth Lyne entertained informally Saturday night for Miss Anne Bennett Cohen, of Richmond, and her guest, Miss Jones, from Miss, and Mr. Merritt Powell, of Richmond. There were about twenty guests present.—Jessamine Journal.

Dr. E. E. Edwards, of College Hill, was here Thursday.—Mr. Price Tudor of Richmond, is visiting relatives in this city.—Mr. Chas. H. Park, of Madison county, is here mingling with old friends.—Mr. Ed Blanton, of the Blanton Lumber Co., Richmond, was here on business yesterday.—Mr. George Taylor, of Richmond, visited his sister, Mrs. J. R. White, last Friday till Monday.—Miss Myrtis Tudor and Miss Haithman, of Madison county, are the guests of Mrs. J. B. Ashcraft.—Misses Lucile and Lillian Broadus, of Richmond, have been the guests of their uncle, Mr. A. D. Powell.—Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Montgomery, of Richmond, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Chaney.—Word comes from Mrs. Lou L. Jackson, who is undergoing treatment at the High Oaks Infirmary, Lexington, that she is improving rapidly.—Estill Tribune.

In Society

Mr. Talbott Todd entertained with a dance on Friday evening from 8 to 12.

Mrs. J. Hale Dean will give a linen shower tomorrow morning in honor of the bride-elect Miss Gladys Perry.

Mrs. W. H. Miller entertained on Saturday evening in honor of Miss Anne Bogie who has just returned from Rockcastle where she has been teaching.

Miss Elath Buchanan and visitors, Misses Head and Scott, are among the members of a camping party at Clay's Ferry, chaperoned by Mrs. J. S. Collins.

Miss Martha Allen entertained a few friends with a watermelon feast on Saturday afternoon at her home on Lancaster Ave. Croquet and other games were enjoyed and the hours passed most happily.

Misses Callie Miller and Elizabeth Shackelford gave a dance on Tuesday evening to their visitors, Misses McCreary of Chicago, Ill. and Miss Catherine Reid of Danville. A most delightful evening was spent.

Mrs. J. Hale Dean entertained at Bridge Tuesday evening at half after two, in honor of Miss Hannah Dean of Owensboro. A number of outside guests were invited

and at the conclusion of the games, a course luncheon was served. The first prize was won by Miss Helen Bennett, the second by Miss Minnie Wagers.

Mrs. Geo. Phelps entertained at her beautiful country home with a house party from Monday till Friday, the following young ladies: Misses Mary Catherine and Julia White, Sarah Goodloe Benton, Madge Burnam, Marianne Collins, Mary D. Pickels, Jane D. Stockton, Gladys Perry, Alma Rice, Mary Barrett and Margaretta Smith and Mrs. Colter.

DOUGLAS-JAMES

Miss Frankie James and Mr. Allen Douglas both of this city were married on Saturday afternoon at half after four by Dr. E.

B. Barnes at the home of the bride on Broadway.

The only attendants were Miss Elizabeth Miller and Miss May Jones, while Miss Mary Lee Douglas played the wedding march. Immediately after the ceremony the young couple left on the five o'clock train for Cincinnati. The bride wore a becoming tailored suit of blue with hat to match and carried a bouquet of bride's roses.

On their return to this city Mr. and Mrs. Douglas will spend a short time with their parents before going to house-keeping on Breck Avenue.

Miss James is one of Richmond's prettiest girls while Mr. Douglas is an enterprising young business man being in the employ of the L. & N.

With their many friends we tender congratulations and best wishes.

We Still Have Many Bargains

Our Sale is over, but there are Great Bargains for you yet, in Low Shoes, Straw Hats, Shirts

Don't overlook that 25 and 50c Counter of broken lots consisting of Ladies' Slippers and Shoes. Our Fall shoes and furnishings are coming in every day now, so we will be able to supply your early needs in the NEW fall footwear. Come and see us before buying

RICE & ARNOLD

"THE ONE PRICE HOUSE"

Circus Day in Richmond SATURDAY, SEPT. 6

THE ONLY BIG EXHIBITION OF IMPORTANCE COMING THIS YEAR!

We Positively Give a

STREET PARADE

Other Advertised Shows of This Nature Positively Do Not Parade At All.

MORAL, ENTERTAINING AND INSTRUCTIVE.

SPARKS

WORLD-FAMOUS SHOWS

25 YEARS OF HONEST DEALING WITH THE PUBLIC.

A TREMENDOUS EXHIBITION OF WEALTH AND SPLENDOR

PERFECT SPECIMENS OF THE EARTH'S MOST CURIOUS CREATURES GATHERED TOGETHER INTO ONE IMMENSE MENAGERIE.

THE CHAMPIONS OF ALL COUNTRIES COMPETE IN FEATS OF DARING AND GRACE.

THE PRINCIPAL SALARIES PAID BY THIS MAMMOTH ENTERPRISE HAVE ROBBERED ALL EUROPE OF THEIR MOST VALUABLE ARTISTS.

MALE AND FEMALE RIDERS, ACROBAT ARTISTS, LEAPERS, TUMBLERS, GYMNASTS AND SENSATIONAL DEATH-DEFYING FEATS OF SKILL AND DARING BY BOTH MALE AND FEMALE PERFORMERS.

A BIG TROUPE OF HIGH SCHOOL HORSES AN IMMENSE HERD OF WONDERFULLY TRAINED ELEPHANTS. TWO GROUPS OF FOREST-BRED, MAN-KILLING LIONS PERFORMING IN GREAT STEEL ENCLOSURES.

"MARY" THE LARGEST LIVING LAND ANIMAL ON EARTH.

3 INCHES TALLER THAN JUMBO AND WEIGHING OVER 5 TONS.

A POSITIVE FEATURE AT EACH EXHIBITION

20 FUNNY CLOWNS

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY-RAIN OR SHINE

2 AND 8 O'CLOCK

DOORS TO MENAGERIE OPEN 1 HOUR EARLIER

5000 SEATS THAT WILL COMFORTABLY SEAT 5000 PEOPLE.

TENTS THAT ARE POSITIVELY WATERPROOF.

TWO TRAINS OF MONSTER RAILWAY CARS.

A GRAND, FREE, STREET PARADE EACH DAY AT NOON

Something Different—

That's what you want when you have your residence painted, papered or decorated. When you employ me to do your work, you will get just what you want, as I use nothing but the very best White Lead, Linseed Oil and pure Tinting Colors, and mix all colors for you right on the job; so you can see exactly what you are getting for your money. I also carry a full line of Wall Papers and will submit samples to you at your home. I guarantee all my work to be first-class. Estimates furnished free of charge. Prices on all work reasonable.

Phone No. 685 (County and City Connections)

W. L. LEEDS.

For the LITTLE ONES

AMUSING GAME FOR PARLOR

Cross Questions Are Made and Crooked Answers Given—One Must Not Laugh Nor Smile.

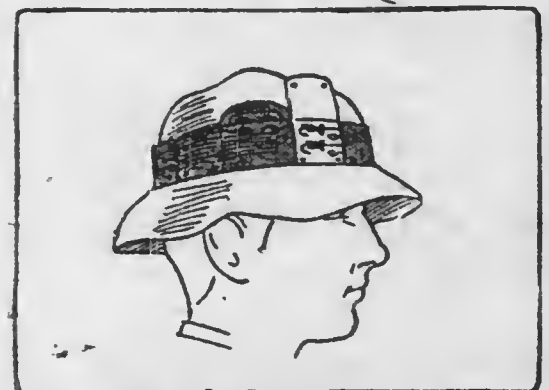
The players arrange themselves in a circle, and the first player commences the game by asking his neighbor a question, and receiving a reply. The second player must do likewise, until every player has both asked a question and received an answer. The last player then asks a question of the first, who replies with the answer given him to the question, which he, in the first instance, asked the second player.

Another, and in most people's opinion much more amusing, way of playing the game, is for the players to seat themselves opposite to each other in two rows, the ladies on one side and the gentlemen on the other. Two of the players, a lady and a gentleman, remain standing. When the rest of the players are all comfortably settled, the lady walks down the line behind the gentleman, and asks each in turn a question. The gentleman at the same time whispering in the ears of the ladies opposite ridiculous answers to the questions which are being asked, the nature of which he is entirely ignorant. Then, starting at the head of the line, the first gentleman repeats the question which was asked him, and the opposite lady replies. The rest of the company are naturally highly amused at the absurd combinations, but the gentleman asking the question, and the lady replying, may neither laugh nor smile. If they do, they are obliged to pay forfeits, and retire from the game.

CONVENIENT FOR FISH HOOKS

Hat Band Arranged for Carrying Files and Leaders—Pockets Free for Other Things.

This hat band for anglers does away with the necessity of carrying pockets full of fly books. In the center



Hat Band Fly Book.

tral pocket of the band is an oiled silk bag and pad for leaders, and the flies are carried on either side.

RIDDLES.

What is the best word of command to give a lady who is crossing a muddy road?
Dress up in front, close (clothes) up behind.

Why is a postman in danger of losing his way?
Because he is gulled by the direction of strangers.

What fruit is like a statue?
Fig (effigy).

Why should Denmark be an eminently religious country?
Because it has had so many Christians kings.

What would Neptune say if the sea were dried up?
I haven't a notion (an ocean).

What belongs to yourself, but is used by your friends more than by yourself?
Your name.

Where can happiness always be found?
In the dictionary.

My first is equality, my second is inferiority, my whole is superiority?
Matchless.

Why does the butcher's knife always keep the books?
Because the business is a joint affair.

Why are pawnbrokers like pioneers of progress?
Because they are always ready to make an advance.

Why is a ship like a woman?
Because she is often tender to a man-of-war, sometimes attached to a great buoy, and frequently making up to a pier (peer).

Enjoying the Service.
Eight-year-old Donald was usually restless in church, so his mother was doubly gratified one Sunday morning to see him sitting with clasped hands and bowed head throughout a lengthy prayer.

When, later, she expressed appreciation of his attentive manner the boy's face softened with a pleasant memory. "That fly," he chuckled, "walked in and out of my hands exactly 270 times."—Harper's Magazine.

SWIMMING BOOT IS HELPFUL

Paddle Blade Moves Like Fin When Leg Is Kicked Out, Giving Increased Speed and Power.

Strictly speaking, this should not be called a boot at all, but the device fits around the leg in such a manner as to justify the name. It was invented by an Ohio man and is said to enable a swimmer to get much greater speed with much less effort. A hinged blade is fastened to the leg by straps that go around the limb and under the foot. When the leg is drawn forward through the water the blade lies close against it, but when the kick back comes the blade stands out straight and acts like a fish's fin to afford resistance to the water. There are stops at top and bottom to prevent the blade from making the complete semi-circle on its forward



Swimming Boot.

movement. Obviously, a device of this kind greatly increases the power behind the stroke and enables a swimmer to make remarkable headway.

GAME OF IDENTITY PLEASING

One Player Is Asked Questions Until He Recognizes Character He Then Represents.

There are two ways of playing the game. The first method is to send one player out of the room. The others then decide upon a well-known character in history or fiction whom the absent one is to represent. He is then recalled and each of the others, in turn, asks him a question about himself until he recognizes the character that has been thrust upon him. On his return the player may be assailed with such questions as: "Did you like life on an island?" "You must have grown tired of keeping your arms crossed on your chest for so many pictures, didn't you?" "How many of your brothers were kings?" "Is your present residence in Paris to your liking?" It would probably require no more questioning to indicate that Napoleon was the character chosen.

The other form of the game allows the person who goes out to decide upon a character to represent and then act it out for the others to guess. Sometimes the company is divided into two groups and each side in turn acts out an event in the career of the character chosen.

PRICE OF ELECTRIC MOTORS

Ingeniously Devised Board Used in Toy Department for Demonstrating New Apparatus.

In the electrical toy department of a large department store is this ingeniously devised board for demonstrating electric motors. In front of each motor is a small, low voltage, incandescent lamp about one inch in diameter with the price of the motor painted upon the glass. A transformer is used and the lights are kept



Practicable Counter Display.

burning all the time, says the Popular Electricity. Push buttons enable the salesman to run any motor and light its lamp.

Five Senses.
A teacher was trying to have his pupils form some conception of the five senses, but one little chap failed to grasp any idea of the lecture, says the Youngstown Telegram.

"You know I am here, don't you, Johnnie?"
Johnnie nodded assent.

"Well, how do you know?"
"I can see you."

"Exactly; there you have the first of the senses, 'seeing.' Now, if you should close your eyes would you still know I am here?"
"Yes, sir."

"And how would you know?"
"With his face beaming with intelligence, Johnnie quickly responded:

"I know, teacher; I can smell, too."

Seasoned Youth.
"Don't go near that old fellow in the pasture, sonny," the farmer warned the fresh-air child. "He's terribly fierce."

"I tried him out already," the lad replied. "He ain't as fierce as an automobile in the city. Got any bears or lions round here?"

The Christian's Future Reward

By REV. WILLIAM EVANS
Director of Bible Course, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

TEXT—For he had respect unto the recompense of the reward.—Heb. 11:26.



The Christian is constantly bidden to look unto the recompense of his reward. The saints of the new dispensation, like those of the old, die "not having received the promises" in all their fullness. Nevertheless faith gives them confidence in their hope that some future day will reveal that they

have not believed in vain.

I. The Believer in Christ Never Dies.

Jesus said: "I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." And again: "If a man keep my word, he shall never see death." He shall never "see" death—what does that mean?

It means that he shall never gaze upon death as the outlook or the objective of his life. There are but two spheres: life, and death. The moment a man believes in Jesus Christ he passes out of the sphere of death into that of life; life, not death, is henceforth his outlook. The believer is nowhere told to look forward to death. Since he believed, death has ceased to be the object of his gaze. The Christian shall "never die." In the words of Jesus to Martha: "Believest thou this?" That those dead shall one day live because of him, is not hard to believe; but that those living "shall never die" because of their faith in him, is more difficult to believe. Nevertheless it is a fact. The death of the body is no more to be considered death to the Christian, than the life of the body is to be counted life as compared with that "life which is life indeed." This does not mean that Christians will not see the grave, but that, in the deepest sense they will not die. The life of faith survives the shock of death, which is but a momentary shadow upon the life, which is very far better. There are no Christian dead. The God of the Christian is the God of the living, and not of the dead. This is the truth enunciated by God to Moses at the burning bush. Moses was to understand that Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were still living.

II. Christians Fall Asleep in Christ.

A distinction is made between "dying" and "falling asleep." "For if we believe that Jesus died . . . so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." Jesus died, that is, he tasted and drained the cup to its bitterest dregs, in order that we might not have to do the same. He died; we sleep. He has abolished death and brought life and immortality to light. Three things are suggested by the term "sleep": continued existence, repose, awakening. In what the world calls death the believer simply closes his eyes upon all that is mortal, and immediately opens them upon that which is eternal. What a blessed awakening! "Why make ye this ado, and weep? The damsel is not dead, but sleepeth."

The living presence of Christ is what greets the Christian in the place of death. How beautifully this is brought out in the Shepherd Psalm, "Yea, though I walk through the valley

of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." Note the change in the personal pronoun. Up to this point, the psalmist has used the third personal pronoun "he;" but now he uses the second person, "thou."

Why? Because in the hour when we pass through the valley of the shadow, no third person, no loved one, parent or child, can go with us through that narrow vale. The valley is so narrow that a mother cannot take her one day old babe with her. If we have no Christ, we press our way through that valley alone; and missing him, our stumbling feet must fall.

O, to have no Christ, no Savior; no hand to clasp thine own:
Through the dark, dark vale of shadows, thou must press thy way alone.

The assurance of the believer is that Christ will be with him in the hour of departure; that he will stand by his bedside as the light of earth falls, ready to lead him through the valley into the home beyond the skies. It was the assurance of this presence that led Mr. Moody to say when dying: "Is this death? Why there is no dark valley; he is with me." The living Christ takes the place in the experience of the believer of what the world calls, and is in reality to the worldling, death.

"And when, at last, I hear the shore:
And the fearful breakers roar;
Twixt me and my heavenly rest;
Then, while leaning on thy breast, may I hear thee say to me:
'Fear not, I will pilot thee.'"

"If It Were Not So."
If it were not so, I would have told you," said Jesus. He starts with that instinctive, intuitive confidence in immortality which "lingeth low in every heart," and assures us if it were false he would have told us. Jesus bids us trust our deepest feelings. He tells us that we may depend upon the affirmation that the soul makes in its best moment. It is true. If it had not been so he would have told us. Then Jesus goes on to confirm the instinctive hope. By all that he did and by all that he was and is, he set the full seal of confirmation upon the deathless hopes by which we live. Jesus brings us something more than a negative confidence. He adds the positive witness of his own experience to what our hearts tell us we must be true.—Zion's Herald.

Creed of John Wesley.
"I am sick of opinions. I am weary to bear them. My soul sooths this frothy food. Give me solid and substantial religion. Give me a humble, gentle lover of God and man; a man full of mercy and good fruits; without partiality and without hypocrisy; a man lying himself out in the work of faith and patience of hope, the labor of love. Let my soul be with these Christians, wheresoever they are. Whosoever doeth the will of my Father, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother. Inexhaustibly infatuated you must be if you can ever doubt whether the propagation of this religion be of God. Only home inexcusable are those unhappy men who oppose, contradict and blaspheme it."

Our Best Friend's Prayers.
That Christ himself is praying for us, and believing for us, is a surer ground for our hope than our own best prayers or those of consecrated friends. And Christ does pray for us. "Wherefore also he is able to save to the uttermost them that draw near unto God through him, seeing he even liveth to make intercession for them." Jesus' prayers are the reason why we have not let go of the cross. Jesus' prayers are going to let him lead us in triumph into the full glory of the revealing of the sons of God. Let us yield ourselves to the joyous receiving of all that he is asking God to give us.

Let us be very gentle with our neighbors' failings; and forgive our friends their debts as we hope to be forgiven.—Thackeray.

Mind Must Be Attuned.
If we care to live and walk in the Spirit, if we care to be receptive of heavenly forces and to taste the sweetness of the true, beautiful, and the good, we must make inward room for the best things, we must exercise ourselves to familiarity with the higher subjects.—C. G. Ames.

Benefit is the law of nature, but for every benefit you receive a tax is levied. He is great who confers the most benefits. The benefit we receive must be rendered again, line for line, deed for deed, cent for cent, to somebody.—Emerson.

Belief is the acceptance of a map; faith is taking the voyage.—Dr. Jowett.

Many a man pets his dog, but never has a kind word for his wife.

The pup does more marking than the old dog.

No man can live an inch higher than he looks.

day were quite sufficient. A man who does not take enough exercise, or who does not perform enough manual labor to enable him to digest and assimilate a large quantity of food, and particularly flesh food, should be very careful as to the quality and quantity of food he ingests. Such a man does not require much meat."

Leper Asylums.
Twenty-seven asylums for lepers are maintained by foreign mission boards of the United States.

FIGHTING INJURIOUS ENEMIES OF GARDEN



On a Modern Truck Farm.

The following table will be useful to the man or woman who does gardening in earnest. It should be pasted up for ready reference. The only way to have a really good garden is to fight its enemies all the time—not part of the time—and exactly at the right time.

ASPARAGUS.

Beetle.—Let fowls run in beds; leave a few plants as traps; spray after cutting season with arsenate of lead.

Mites.—Mines and girdles stems at or below surface. Leave trap plants for fly to lay eggs on in spring and destroy these in June.

Rust.—Cut out and burn affected plants; after cutting season is over, spray at intervals of ten days with Bordeaux. Keep soil full of humus and fertility.

BEAN.

Pod-Spot.—Roundish spots on pods and leaves. Select pods free from disease. Spraying with Bordeaux not effective unless thoroughly done.

Weevil.—Fumigate for 24 hours in tight box with carbon bisulphide, teaspoonful for every cubic foot of space in box. Keep fire away from fumes.

BEET.

Aphis.—Spray young plants with kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap.

Flea-Beetle.—Spray with Bordeaux as needed.

Leaf-Spot.—Spray with Bordeaux when four or five leaves have expanded, and repeat every 10 to 14 days.

CABBAGE AND CAULIFLOWER.

Black Rot.—Avoid infected soil; soak seed in formalin, one pound in 20 gallons of water, for 15 minutes.

Club Root.—Avoid infected soil; apply 75 to 150 bushels of lime per acre 1½ years to 4 years before planting.

Cut Worms.—Trap with poisoned bait.

Harlequin Bugs.—Plant Mustard early as trap crop and destroy.

Lice.—Spray with decoction of tobacco.

Maggot.—Dip plants before setting in arsenate of lead, and set deeply; apply disks of tarred paper to stems; powdered hellebore placed at base of each plant.

Worm.—Spray with arsenate of lead until head forms and then with pyrethrum or hellebore.

CELERY.

Blight.—Spray with Bordeaux after transplanting and repeat every two weeks.

Maggot.—Dust with slaked lime before earthing up.

Parsley Worm.—Spray with arsenate of lead early; later hand pick.

Root-Rot.—Drain the soil.

CUCUMBER.

Anthraxnose.—Spray with Bordeaux when plants begin to vine and repeat every two weeks.

Bacterial Wilt.—Destroy beetle which distributes it.

Beetle.—Dust with lime or road dust; tobacco dust also a repellent; cover plants with netting.

Downy Mildew.—Spray with Bordeaux.

Leaf Blight.—Spray with Bordeaux.

EGGPLANT.

Leaf Spot.—Spray with Bordeaux as soon as plants are established.

LETTUCE.

Aphis.—Use tobacco-dust or stems freely in manuring soil; burn tobacco-stems slowly under glass.

Earth Louse.—Drench roots with tobacco decoction.

Rosetter.—Sterilize soil; get special directions.

Rot.—Sterilize soil with steam before planting.

MUSKMELON.

See under cucumber.

ONION.

Blight.—Bordeaux (two-thirds strength) every ten days from time plants are well up until harvest.

Maggot.—Carbolic acid emulsion at base of plants, repeating every week for three or four weeks.

Smut.—Apply formalin, one pint to 30 gallons of water, by drip attachment on seeder, and cover at once; or drill in 75 to 125 bushels of ground lime to acre before seeding.

Thrips.—Kerosene emulsion when insects first appear; repeat as necessary.

PEA.

Aphis.—Use tobacco stems in furrow when planting; dust vines with tobacco dust before lice appear.

Blight.—Bordeaux just before bloom; repeat if necessary.

POTATO.

Colorado Beetle.—Arsenate of lead or Paris green when beetle appears.

Early Blight.—Bordeaux when plants are six inches high, repeating every two weeks.

Flea Beetle.—Bordeaux and Paris green or arsenate of lead.

Late Blight.—Bordeaux every two weeks. (Always combine Bordeaux and arsenate treatment where possible to do so.)

Scab.—Soak uncut seed one hour in corrosive sublimate or two hours in formalin.

RADISH.

Maggot.—See under cabbage.

SQUASH.

Bug.—Cover plants till well started with netting; plant a few early as traps; destroy bugs and eggs; burn plants when crop is gathered.

Borer.—Plant early summer squash as traps; keep main crop under netting till well started. Plow deep in spring. (See also under Cucumber.)

SWEET POTATO.

Black Rot.—Treat seed roots as for potato-scab; discard old diseased tubers; bed in sand.

TOMATO.

Blossom-End-Rot.—Give plenty of water.

Leaf Blight.—Bordeaux in plant beds and repeat every three weeks in field.

TURNIP.

Club Root.—Treat as Cabbage.

WATERMELON.

(See under Cucumber.)

BARNYARD MANURE OF GREAT VALUE

Worth Is Greatly Reduced When Fixed With Litter and Left in Piles.

Remember that the constituents of animal excrement are in the condition of greatest value as manure at the time when they leave the animals; after fixing with litter and piled in the barnyard their value is greatly reduced.

During the fermentation of the manure with the straw and refuse of the stable and barnyard the constituents enter into new combination; the ammonia produced, which contains the

nitrogen, combines with the humic acids formed from the decomposing litter, forming insoluble compounds. Thus they are not so quickly available to the plants as the original excrement.

There are also various losses in quantity which the constituents may suffer before they reach the land. In the yard much urine may run to waste. Ammonia will disappear as gas in the stable during decomposition of the urine and further loss of nitrogen may occur in the barnyard.

Watering Ducks on Land.

Ducks kept entirely on land must have deep drinking vessels so that they can get their heads under water. Where shallow vessels or troughs are used they gum up about the eyes, become listless, sit about, lose their appetite and eventually die.

GOOD JOKES



No Job for Him.

The spring had brought out the usual crop of listless wanderers. "Want help, do you?" said the prosperous looking party who had been applied to for assistance by one of these. "You're a husky looking hegger, I must say. Why don't you work?" "My business ain't any good at dis season," said Dusty. "What is your business?" said the prosperous looking party. "I'm a professional tobogganist," said Dusty.—Harper's Weekly.

Between Harriet and Moll.

"Cholly kissed me, and I screamed." "Then what?" "He kissed me a second time, and I hollered again." "Then what?" "Cholly said, 'you're attractin' attention to yourself,' and then he kissed me again." "There's few knows what a girl's got to go up against with some of these persistent fellers."

A Clear Case.

Clarence—As I undahstand it, me boy, old Gotrox first told you that you could have his daughter, and then went back on his word? Willy—That's just 'bout th' size of it, bah jove! Clarence—Then, deuce take it, old chap, I should just sue him for non-support, that's all!—Puck.

Defending Him.

"Daughter," called the father from his position at the top of the stairs at the well-known hour of 11:55 p. m., "doesn't that young man know how to say good-night?"

"Does he?" echoed the young lady in the darkened hall; "well, I should say he does."—Ladies' Home Journal.

FATAL DEFECT.



First Sport—Think Brulsem will ever become a great pugilist? Second Sport—No; he's tongue-tied.

At Work.

The poet sits with pen and ink. He looks sedate and wise. And when he writes a line or two He swats as many flies.

Breaking It Gently.

A young man, an only son, married against the wishes of his parents. A short time afterward, in telling a friend how to break the news to them, he said: "Tell them first I am dead; and then gently work up to the climax."—Lippincott's.

The Sights.

"Did you see the sights at the seashore?" asked one girl. "No," answered the other. "I went into the water. I was one of them."

Hard to Interest.

"My husband doesn't care for sight-seeing." "Then nothing interested him on your trip?" "Only the spot where Washington threw a dollar across the Potomac. He spent several hours looking for the dollar, and was quite happy for a while, but even that ended in disappointment at last."

Virtue's Reward.

Her Doting Pa—I thought you'd be more pleased with your commencement gown, when it cost so much money, Marjorie? Marjorie—Why, papa, I won't get half as much attention as the girl who made her own dress at a cost of \$2.50.—Puck.

Disguised.

"Did you dance any at the party, Mamie?" "No, but I had such a compliment from one of the gentlemen. He told somebody I made such a nice mural decoration." "And you never knew he was calling you a wallflower?"

Resentment.

"I hope," said the terrier, deferentially, "that you are not mad." "No," replied the collie; "I'm not mad. I am merely indignant at this custom of calling each summer's 'silly season' the 'dog days.'"

Moving Signs.

Yeast—I see in Lyons, France, all perambulating signs are subject to the traffic regulations. Crismonbeak—Do you suppose that applies to the man with the red nose as well?

ALIBI PERFECT.

"And you say you are innocent of the charge of stealing a rooster from Mr. Jones?" asked an Arkansas judge of a meek-looking prisoner.

"Yes, sir; and I can prove it." "How can you prove it?" "I can prove that I didn't steal Mr. Jones' rooster, judge, because I stole two hens from Mr. Graston the same night, and Jones lives five miles from Graston's."

"The proof is conclusive," said the judge. "Discharge the prisoner."—National Food Magazine.

FOLLOWING FATHER.



First Trust Magnate—Hear your boy is studying law. Is he going to practice it?

Second Trust Magnate (absently)—No; I reckon he'll evade it.

Eating or Sleeping.

A man is often like a horse. We've heard some people say; But surely both are happy when it's time to hit the hay.

And James Went.

The teacher was trying to break James of saying, "I have went," but the task seemed hopeless. So, as a last resort, he had him stay after school and write twenty times on the blackboard, "I have gone home."

While the child was occupied the teacher left the room, and was still absent when James finished the task. And to acquaint her with the fact he wrote:

"Dear Teach—I have wrote what you told me, and have went home."—National Food Magazine.

Coming to a Halt.

Two Irishmen were among a class that was being drilled in marching tactics. One was new at the business, and turning to his companion asked him the meaning of the command "Halt!"

"Why," said Mike, "when he says 'Halt,' you just bring the foot that's on the ground to the side av the foot that's in the air, an' remain motionless."

Third Generation.

"Fifty years ago her grandfather came over in the steerage with a pack on his back."

"Well, what of it?"

"Nothing, except this paper I am reading says she departed for Europe this morning with 42 steamer trunks, three maids and tickets calling for the white-and-gold suite."

Sorry He Spoke.

"Scientists state that seafaring people should always keep chocolate handy," remarked the pedantic youth. "Chocolate contains many heat units, and is valuable in time of emergency."

"How nice," responded the girl. "Better take a two-pound box when we go rowing this afternoon."

ENVY.



The Pessimist—Ah, dog, I wisht I didn't have nothin' to worry me 'cep' fleas, like you.

Fancy Shot.

A marksmen told was William Tell. One of the stars. He nearly always rang the bell And won the cigars.

Habits of the Hen.

The perverse hen is hard to beat; Cansarn her pecky way! She always ambles home to eat— And goes next door to lay.

Results.

"Ruggles," asked his friend Hamage, "didn't you swear off from smoking a few months ago?"

"Yes, on New Year's day."

"Well, do you notice any particular difference?"

"O, yes—I've gained six pounds in weight and lost the friendship of six cigar dealers."

PLEA FOR RETURN

Invitation of the Gospel Is to All Wandering Sheep to Come Home.

THERE are but few animals to which men like to be likened. To call a man a dog, a pig, a donkey, a snake or a monkey is to insult him. You may call him a lion or an eagle and he will feel complimented, because these creatures are accepted emblems of strength, courage and dignity.

In the scriptures the sheep is chosen oftener than any other animal to symbolize the nature of man—a very just representation, for men and sheep are much alike. They are alike in this particular, that they move in masses. Men and sheep go with the crowds—to the right or the left, forward or back, to the bad or the good, with a facility and a unanimity that is a perpetual puzzle.

When men break away from God and run into disobedient ways they are like sheep. So the prophet confesses. "All we like sheep have gone astray." Again, when men are loyal to God, are trustful and teachable, they are like sheep. So Jesus says, "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them and they follow me." Sheep are both good and bad, and so are men. In one place we are cautioned, "Beware of men," for men will oppose righteousness. In another place we are counseled, "Quit you like men," for manhood means strength, enterprise and achievement.

Go Astray Like Sheep.

In a well-known text both qualities are represented. "Ye were going astray like sheep—heedless, willful, disobedient. But are now returned to the Shepherd"—confiding, submissive, amiable. Once you were scampering away, breaking through the hedge, leaping over the fence, running from protection, food and safety into forbidden places and places of peril. But you have come back and are feeding quietly within call of the Shepherd's voice and contented under his eye.

When a man is won from his sinful courses to godliness it may be described as a return. How so? That's easy. I have known a man whose ancestors came from England, but who himself was born in America, to say, "I hope some time to return to the old home in England." How could he speak of "returning" to a place where he had never been? There is a kind of unity in the family life. In his ancestors he came to America, and in their descendant there is a return.

If we go back far enough we can find our ancestors in the fold of Christ, living in a home he had prepared for them. In Eden the family to which we belong was happily shepherded by the son of God. But they left the fold and weakly followed, "like sheep." Therefore, whenever one seeks a renewal of the old happy relations it is a return.

Call to Come Home.

The invitation of the gospel is a call to come back home. It is a message to prodigals, to which class we all belong. Waste no time in lamenting the lost Eden, but turn and see that its gates are wide open and entrance is free to all. Paradise regained is not a poetic fancy.

There is a sense in which the faithful Christian is often returning to his Shepherd. The ideal life, the life at which he aims, is a life of unbroken fidelity to his lord. But he is aware that he comes far short of that purpose every day. His confession of defect and his prayer for pardon are a return. It is plainly written in the experience of many of us. We know that after wandering of heart in respect of faith and duty, when he says, "I will arise and go to my father," he will see us from afar and hasten to welcome us.

Let me tell you a little, true story which is also a parable that requires no interpreter. A romantic New England boy stole away from his widowed mother's house one night and went to sea. Three years later he came back. It was late evening when he reached the house. He tried the door and it opened for him. His mother, sitting in the dimly lighted room, gave him welcoming embraces. Later he asked her why she left the door unlocked. Her answer was, "That door has never been locked since you left me for I said he will come back some day and when he comes, at any hour, he must find the door unlocked."

Overcoming.

If one can keep sweetness of thought and calmness of poise, when bitter and rebellious feelings press hard and close upon the tortured soul—that must be the victory of overcoming; that must hold its own reward, somewhere, by adding strong fiber to character. That is the time to remember, to the exclusion of complaint, that to be overcomers we must have something to overcome. Aye, and they must be hard things, which press severely on a weak point, in character or temperament, in order that the weakest link in our chain may be fully tested.—Eliza M. H. Abbott.

Daily Routine.

"Day by day,"—Luke xl. 3. The dauntless of life is a great thing to learn. Day by day we receive our bread. Day by day let us give account of ourselves to God. Day by day let us finish the work that is given to us to do. Let each day be a world in itself and let us not close the book until we can write at the bottom of the page "It is finished."

MEADOWLARK A PEST?

Belongs to Same Family as Blackbird and Oriole.

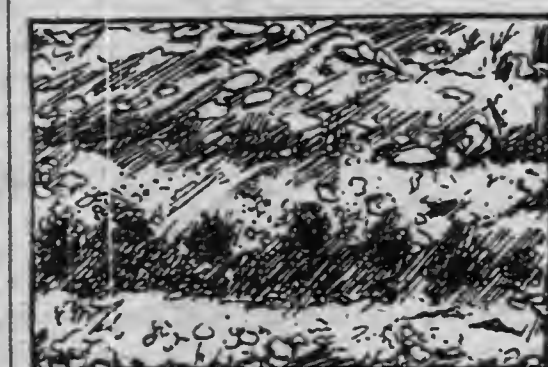
Amount of Damage Done by This Bird Varies With Depth of Planting, Condition of Soil and Proximity to Pastures.

(By H. C. BRYANT.)

The meadowlark is not a true lark, but belongs to the same family to which the blackbird and oriole belong. Since the meadowlark of the eastern states differs from that found in the western states in both song and coloration, the bird of the west is termed the western meadowlark. This is a common bird from Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Texas, etc., west to the Pacific coast, also ranging north into Canada and south into Mexico.

The meadowlark is well known because of its size, bright plumage and cheerful song. It is a conspicuous bird of treeless areas and a frequenter of the meadow and pasture. In California it is found from sea level to altitudes of 7,000 feet in the mountains. It is most abundant in the great central valleys where, in some places, the birds may be seen congregated in flocks of fifty or more, feeding almost entirely on the ground.

This meadowlark appears to be one of the few birds which is profiting by the increased cultivation of land. Alfalfa furnishes particularly good food and cover for the bird and grain fields



Holes Bored by Meadowlarks in Obtaining Kernels of Sprouting Grain.

are often chosen for a home. With the furnishing of still more good food and cover, combined with the destruction of some of its enemies, the western meadowlark may be expected to still further increase in numbers.

Oats appear to be preferred. In the fields inspected, damage was greatest in sandy soil, for here the grain is more easily obtained. Next to the condition of the soil, the factor governing the extent of damage appears to be the proximity of the natural habitat of the bird. Fields bordering on marsh grass lands and pastures suffer most. In some instances the meadowlark have followed the drill row for distances of four to six feet and apparently pulled every sprout. Barley and wheat are attacked to a less extent than oats. Field corn and sorghum are not damaged.

Meadowlarks can succeed in pulling the sprouting grain only when it first appears above the ground. After the second and third blades appear the plant is well rooted and the kernel no longer essential to the life of the plant. Only the grain which is within one and one-half inches of the surface is obtainable. Hence the difficulty of obtaining the kernel and the termination of the time during which the kernel is essential to the life of the plant soon makes destruction impossible. Hard, dry soil precludes attack. Damage is greatest after the soil has been softened by rain. Investigation shows that fields apparently greatly damaged while the grain was sprouting have shown but little damage at harvest time. In some cases a certain amount of thinning may be beneficial so that unless the damage is great the birds may perform a real service. The fact that oats is most seriously damaged and that, with the exception of barley and wheat, other grains are not attacked also minimizes the amount of possible damage.

When the benefits conferred by the meadowlark are balanced with the injuries, there remains no doubt that the bird deserves protection. Its value as a destroyer of injurious insects far exceeds its detriment as a destroyer of sprouting grain. The value of one of these birds living to one dead is as five pounds of insects and one-half pound of weed seeds is to one and three-fourths pounds of grain, a considerable part of which is made up of wild oats and waste grain.

A strong point favoring their protection is to be found in the fact that the damage to sprouting grain fields can be largely prevented by planting grain deeply and drilling instead of broadcasting, two measures highly advocated as favoring larger crops.

When Soils Cease to Produce.

The trouble with soils when they cease to produce as they did when new is not that elements of plant food are actually exhausted from the soil, but the necessary force for the liberation are exhausted. One of these forces is bacteria. It is estimated that in the common soil there are 150,000,000 bacteria to the ounce. These bacteria must have for their food humus, then they will liberate food for the growth of plants. To be a good farmer one needs to grow legumes and other cover crops plants to turn under for humus, and to encourage these beneficial bacteria to perform their functions in the soil.

Busy Bees.

Now watch the bees work on the golden rod and sweet clover.

CARE FOR STACKED ALFALFA

Best Way to Cure Hay is to Rake It Into Small Winrows and Let the Crop Dry Out Slowly.

Sometimes weather conditions make it almost impossible to put alfalfa hay in the stack in good condition, and heating and burning results. A. H. Laidigh, assistant professor of crops at the Kansas Agricultural college, says a comparison will show why the water does not readily cure out of the stems. If a tree is cut down on a cool, cloudy day, said Professor Laidigh, the leaves remain green and fresh for some time. They take water from the trunk and pass it off into the atmosphere. If the weather is reasonably cool for a few days, the water will all be taken out of the tree.

Now, if the tree is cut down on a hot, sultry day the leaves will dry up and fall off. The water is still in the trunk of the tree, and there is no way for it to get out quickly. It is the same with alfalfa.

When it is impossible to wring water out of the hay, says Professor Laidigh, it is dry enough to stack. The best way to cure hay is to rake it into small winrows and let it dry out slowly. If the ground is damp, or if the air is very moist, the winrows must be turned frequently to expose all the hay to the sun.

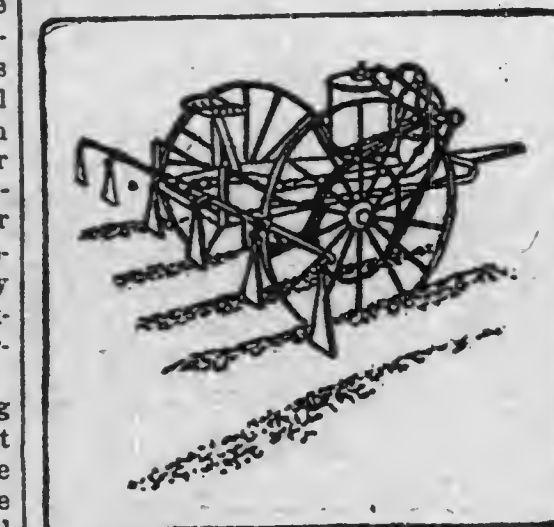
Hay often heats in the stack because it is rained on, or because it absorbs moisture from the ground. Not less than \$5 to \$10 worth of hay is spoiled on the top and bottom of a 25-foot stack of alfalfa, put up in the usual way. This loss may be avoided by stacking on a foundation of poles, or under sheds. The money saved on a few stacks will pay for the shed.

Opinions differ on just how much the feeding value of alfalfa is affected by heating. Some argue that while it lowers the feeding value, it improves the taste. Cattle usually eat brown and black alfalfa with more relish than they do the bright green hay.

SPRAY MACHINE IS USEFUL

Power Pumped Through Nozzles as Cart Moves Over Field—Used for Sowing Grass Seed.

Two Missouri men have patented a useful farm machine in the spraying apparatus shown in the illustration. It is merely the water-sprinkling idea put to other uses. A light cart has a tank mounted in the front and con-



Spraying Machine.

ected with a cross pipe with a series of nozzles depending from it in the back. The powder that the tank contains is forced through the nozzle under sufficient pressure to spray it in all directions. The machine is designed primarily for the purpose of spraying insecticide over growing plants and is a big improvement on the hand method of doing this work, being not only much more thorough, but much more speedy, as it sprays seven or eight rows at once. Such a machine might also be used to sow certain kinds of seed, like grass seed, that did not have to be dropped in rows.

Tillage Is Manure.

The old maxim that tillage is manure has been shown to be true at Cornell university farm, where experiments were made in that direction. Some plots of potatoes were cultivated as many as eight times, and in every case the greater the number of times the plants were cultivated the larger the yields compared with plots on which fewer cultivations were given.

The level culture was better than hilling. Two lots, cultivated eight times, left perfectly level through the season, produced at the rate of 384 bushels and 357 bushels per acre, and three lots cultivated five times, produced 349 bushels, 325 bushels and 288 bushels, the last lot being hilled at the final cultivation.

Trees in Boston Commons.

According to Frederick E. Olmstead, in Country Life in America, it has cost the city of Boston about \$7,650 per acre to put the trees on the fifty acres of Boston Commons in good condition. It cost \$7,550 per acre to trench the soil and supply proper plant food, and about \$100 per acre to protect from insect ravages. It is said that the land in this same common or park has a valuation of \$864,329 per acre. This means an actual cost at six per cent in loss of taxes of over \$51,000 per acre. And yet some of our larger towns and cities begrudge spending a few hundred dollars occasionally in their parks.

Careful Breeder.

A breeder of fancy poultry, who hatches his chicks altogether with hens, gets the straw matting around bottles and tea, and lines his nest boxes, to prevent possible breakage of eggs against the sides of the box. He changes this frequently, as a precaution against mites.

Temperance

(By The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

LOVE FOR DRINK ABNORMAL

Jack London Is Satisfied That Enslavement to Alcohol Is Due to Its "Accessibility."

"The way to stop drinking is to stop it," says Jack London in "John Barleycorn." This autobiographic story published by the Saturday Evening Post has been extensively quoted. It is a virile and vivid description of the ways of alcohol with boy and man. Mr. London is persuaded from his own experience that the human being normally has no appetite for strong drink, and that enslavement to alcohol is due to its "accessibility." That is why, though in bondage himself, he "would vote John Barleycorn out of existence and back into the historical limbo of our banished customs of savagery." And he believes that women must help; that "in a thousand generations to come men of themselves will not close the saloons."

"The women know," he says. "They have paid an incalculable price of sweat and tears for man's use of alcohol. Ever jealous for the race, they will legislate for the babes of boys yet to be born; and for the babes of girls too—for they must be the mothers, wives and sisters of these boys."

And it will be easy. The only ones that will be hurt will be the toppers and seasoned drinkers of a single generation. On the other hand, the overwhelming proportion of young men are so normally non-alcoholic that, never having had access to alcohol, they will never miss it. They will know of the saloon only in the pages of history, and they will think of the saloon as a quaint old custom similar to hull-baiting and the burning of witches.

"If I seem to cry out as one hurt, please remember that I have been sorely bruised, and that I do dislike the thought that any son or daughter of mine or yours should be similarly bruised."

USING ALCOHOL IN HOSPITAL

Out of 1,529 Patients Spirits Were Administered to but Three, All Three Proving Fatal.

The London Temperance hospital has for 40 years treated diseases and accidents without the use of alcohol. At the last annual meeting of its board of directors, Sir T. Vezey, who took the chair in the absence of Lord Alverstone, the president, said its progress had been continuous and satisfactory. Last year the hospital had 27,748 out-patients and 1,529 in-patients. Of the 1,529 cases alcohol was only administered in three, and he regretted to add that all three proved fatal. Sir Victor Horsley said this hospital had been a pioneer in medical science. The old routine was represented by three D's—diet, drugs, and drink, and it was long before the profession as a whole followed the lead of that hospital in getting rid of the last item. Sir Victor corrected the common notion that it was impossible to prepare certain tinctures and medicines without alcohol.

ABANDON INTOXICATING CUP

Not Too Much to Ask Great Nations to Combine to Suppress Manufacture of Spirits.

I should like to go through all the churches of the land, persuading and entreating every member for Christ's sake to abandon the intoxicating cup and prohibit its manufacture and sale. I would call aloud to all friends of missions: "If you love missions, if you love the church of God, help, help to dethrone the demon of intemperance—our reproach before the heathen, the blight of our churches!"—Dr. Horace Bushnell.

Rum and other corrupting agencies come in with our boasted civilization and the feeble races wither before the hot breath of the white man's vices. The great nations have combined to suppress the slave trade. It is too much to ask that they shall combine to prevent the sale of spirits to men who less than our children have acquired the habits of self-restraint?

Uncle Ned's Philosophy.

When a "takes up" licker for revenue, it's purty certain that he's studied "rithmetic in the devil's school of math'matics."

If you hear a man talkin' loud 'bout his "personal liberty" to drink licker, it's odds to nothin' that he don't grant the same kind of liberty to his wife ner best gal.

A preacher what kin give the licker bus'nis Hall Columby away from home and let the saloon git the young man in his own town comes nigh missin' connections fer the train to glory.

Men or Dollars?

"I am an optimist. The world is getting better every day. In my boyhood I saw liquor sold absolutely without restriction. It is now restricted in a thousand ways. The world is stirred on this question. Children now live who will have to explain to their children what a saloon was, and why their ancestors tolerated such a deadly evil. But for the money invested in it, it would already be a thing of the past. Toleration of the saloon puts the dollar above the man."—U. S. Senator Webb of Tennessee.

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OF THE SAME OPINION STILL

At the time of the inauguration of the new President, we said in substance that the tariff bill would have hard sledding in the house of its friends. We are still of that opinion. We see it announced from time to time that the bill will certainly be passed in the next day or two. But of course the next day or two never come. Men composing the Democratic party are imbued with the same spirit of self interest that manifests itself in all other people and they are looking out for their interests and the interests of the local communities which they serve. Political platforms, made for vote catchers, embellished with all the graces of rhetoric and filled with solemn promises of reform, are written and forgotten before they are printed. Men who lambast the corporations and the rich, the plutocrats, robbers and plunderers, and who take occasion to remind the suffering poor of their undying love for them and theirs, somehow retire from the public sight when the time comes for them to act in the council halls of congress; or, if present, become strangely mute. This is in accord with a long established custom which permits a candidate to make promises to the people and to repudiate them when the time comes for action.

The recall would settle all of this, but at present there is no method in vogue which will permit the people to recall a member of Congress. It is our firm belief that there will be such a law. The members of Congress are making it imperative.

What has become of the many bills which were introduced at the beginning of the present session of Congress to make the term of the President a single term of six years and ineligible for re-election? Mr. Wilson was elected president on such a platform, yet before he had taken his seat, his energies were bent in opposition to the enactment of such a law. Bryan is very silent after the election on this question but prior thereto he was its most earnest advocate.

Has the Democratic party lost sight of its great opportunity? A disorganized Republican party defeated itself, thereby allowing a Democrat to be elected. Never before in the history of the government was such a glorious opportunity offered for a united Democratic party in power to accomplish things of great and lasting benefit to the masses without any detriment to the honest classes. There is of course a difference between legitimate business and criminal business. Criminal business can be crushed and legitimate business allowed to pursue the channels of honest trade. It is the business of the Democratic party to see that this is done. Its platform pledges should be redeemed; a tariff bill which will effectually relieve the oppressed people should be speedily enacted, and then—Congress should adjourn. Its currency

bill, which seems to be a cross between a crazy-quilt and a burglar's kit, could be left on the table till the crack of doom—and the country would be benefited thereby.

A POINTED QUESTION

The Jackson Times, a paper published at Jackson, Breathitt County, Kentucky, of which R. C. Musick is the editor, has addressed letters to Judge Jas. P. Adams and Judge Hugh Riddell, the Republican and Democratic nominees for the office of Circuit Judge in that, the twenty-third judicial district, in which he asks them pointedly what will be their attitude on the question of corrupt practices in the last elections.

So far neither gentleman has answered.

The Times has stood for better conditions in Breathitt county and has rendered a service of an inestimable value to Eastern Kentucky in so doing.

Mr. Musick went down in defeat at the last primary, and charges his defeat to corrupt practices in the same.

We cite the instance merely to show the good people of Madison that there is a general uprising all over the state against such practices in the elections, and The Madisonian is glad to say that it was one of the very first papers to agitate the question. We are not doing it either through eccentricity or crank spirit, nor with hostility to any individual or set of men. What we have said is for the good of the community and it is our intention to maintain our stand on this, a very vital question of good government, so long as we are in the editorial field, which we think will be a long time. In doing so we are aware that we engender hard feelings and invite a bitter opposition to ourselves, but we are absolutely fearless as to the personal commercial antagonism, and as to personal violence, that is out of the question, as we esteem every man against whom we inveigh to be gentlemen. To show that we are loyal to the party decree, we this week pin at our masthead, the flag of the party with the names of its candidates printed thereon. In doing so, we do not think we can be charged with inconsistency, because, as we have before said, reformations are not wrought over night, and our friends, "the candidates," have done only that which has been done for a hundred years before by all political parties. With this declaration of our policies we dismiss the subject for the present.

It is clearly up to the courts to make good.

OTHERS SUPPORT US

The following able editorial taken from that excellent paper, the Georgetown Times, shows that we are not alone in demanding clean elections:

"In a number of counties in Kentucky a clean election was held under the new primary law, but probably in more counties there were complaints of all kinds of fraud and free use of money and whisky. As gathered from the local papers, in Warren county, thousands of dollars were spent outright for votes; in Montgomery county the election was the most corrupt ever held, and 'the best citizens' seemed to condone it. Complaints similar in substance to these come from various localities. Before the election, an expression from the county papers warranted the belief that there was a general desire for a reform in election methods, but the many complaints since the election justify the conclusion that the reform was only in spots. Public sentiment must be still further developed and strengthened in order to make more general the good that was done in this direction in a number of counties. Where the law has been violated, and the fact can be established, adequate punishment should be meted out to the offenders.

A good start has been made in the way of securing cleaner elections, and no step should be taken backward. Much work is yet to be done in this direction."

When the bicycle made its appearance many years ago, it was predicted that it would materially injure the sale of horses; when the electric street car appeared it was predicted that it would stop the raising of mules; now when the automobile and the motorcycle are in high favor, we can hear it said that the horse and mule are doomed. But the facts are that more horses and mules are used now than ever before and are commanding the highest prices, generally speaking, in the history of this country. The most profitable thing that a man can engage in, is the raising, buying and selling of live stock. The cry "back to the farm" should be heeded.

Morgan's men will have a reunion this year, and Olympian Springs has been selected as the place. The time, September 3-4.

Go to work good people of the City of Richmond and Madison county and get this reunion for Richmond. The Campus is an ideal spot. The hospitality of Madisonians is known throughout the State. We can entertain them royally because we have entertained much larger bodies.

It will be our delight personally to do whatever we can in this direction.

Those who attend from here should be authorized to invite them for next year.

A circus on the 27th, another on September 6th, and others still mentioned, fill the air with expectations. The small boy is saving his pennies and "pap" is trying to make some for those good old days. Go to the circus and get young. Laugh and grow fat. Don't work all the time. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy all day." The man who makes us laugh, confers a distinct benefit on us. He refreshes us like a gentle rain refreshes the dry earth. Go and see the clowns.

A NEW PAPER

Editor J. L. Sowers has retired from the journalistic fields and has leased his plant to Mr. E. L. Sanders. Mr. C. W. Jelf has been retained by the new management to edit and manage the paper. The name has been changed from the Gatling Gun to the Argonaut of which we have received the initial number. It promises to be a newsy and entertaining paper. Heres wishing it success.

If the council wants to do a real benefit to the traveling public, let them pass an ordinance making it a fine of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$50.00 for a bus or transfer company to fail to make a call whereby any one misses his train, and is, in consequence seriously inconvenienced.

One might stand this sort of thing occasionally, but when it gets to be an every week occurrence it ceases to be amusing.

The hot weather, long continued, has caused fermentation and decay of vegetable matter earlier than usual. Conditions are not normal. Therefore, look out for typhoid fever. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Clean up—disinfect—Clean up.

The State is now in debt \$2,500,000.00. Didn't us Democrats promise economy? Somebody had better get on the lid quick.

New Post Office for Nicholasville

New fixtures for the postoffice, which will be moved to the Library building about Sept. 1, have arrived and are being placed in position by the workmen.

Our aim is to please everybody and we will be delighted if you will call on us when in need of anything in our line. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-1f

Estill Circuit Court

Judge Riddell, the regular judge, assisted by Judges Lewis and Marshall as special judges, dispatched business rapidly and has placed the docket in good condition for the next court.

This court was unfortunate in being handicapped by the illness of Judge Redwine for several years, which rendered him unable to discharge any of his duties in that county.

We expect it to be kept in good condition by His Honor Judge Riddell who is dispatching business smoothly and efficiently.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Wilson No. 1, for sawing branded timber, resulted in an acquittal. No. 2 had a hung jury. Nos. 3 and 4 were continued.

In the case of W. H. Cox vs. The Jno. B. Carter Co. for injuries received by Cox on the public works of the latter, a verdict of \$1500.00 was given the plaintiff.

In the case of Riddell vs. the City of Irvine, which was an action to enjoin the City Board of Trustees from extending the city limits, a demurrer was sustained to the petition with leave to amend. If the extension is made, Irvine will have a population of over 2000.

Swindled Confederate Organizations

Lying on her death bed, in a hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., Mrs. J. K. McCloud, of Charleston, S. C., aged 90 years, widow of a Confederate soldier, admitted to J. A. Rector, a St. Louis attorney, that she had secured thousands of dollars from Confederate organizations of the South by posing as a widow of the late Governor and United States Senator J. K. Alcorn, of Mississippi. It is alleged she operated as an imposter in practically every city in the South.

Attorney Rector is a grandson of the late Governor Alcorn and tracked the aged woman all over the South before locating her.—Ex.

Mr. Smith Returns

Mr. C. N. Smith, Grand Generalissimo of Knights Templar of the state of Kentucky, who went to Denver as one of the representatives of the Grand Commandary of the State, arrived home at noon. He gives a glowing account of his trip. The weather was delightful, mercury at no time going over 88. He stated that the meeting was one of the greatest in the history of this growing fraternity.—Danville Messenger.

Ten Times

Our genial friend, Mr. Silas Alexander, was in to see us last week and told us that the lightning had struck trees near his house seven times this summer and that it had struck two trees near his house on his son's land, and one tree on the land of H. G. Witt also near him.

Welcome

Brother Walton's salutatory has the right ring to it. We welcome him to the field. His broad experience as an editor will be helpful to us all.

Again, welcome, Brother Walton.

A Woodland Fancy

From my bungalow porch I gaze into the deep green woods;
Not at the trees I gaze, but at the hazy space between.
That haze is a Wood-nymph, she beckons, she beckons to me;
Gladly I follow her over log and thr' tangled brush.
She ignores the courtly bow of a tall stately poplar;
She eludes the outstretched arms of a kind, caressing beech.
The dew drops cling in vain to her fine floating draperies;
The brook babbles uselessly to one so coy, coquettish.
Farther and farther still she glides, madly I still pursue;
Longingly I cry "O, Illusia, Illusia."
Mockingly she answers "Deludio, Deludio,"
And vanishes among the sunbeams up a grassy slope. —S.

Hon. William H. Miller

Hon. William H. Miller, one of the most substantial citizens of Madison county, was here for several days the guest of his relative Col. S. T. Harris. Mr. Miller, who is now connected with the Southern National Bank at Richmond, was formerly circuit clerk of his county and was a wheel horse in politics in his day. He retired from the game some years ago, and has since devoted his time to his farm and the bank.—Stanford Journal.

Nicholasville Fair

We are in receipt of catalog of the "Knights of Pythias Fair Association" to be held at Nicholasville August 26th, 27th and 28th. The catalogue is well gotten up and shows that the good people of Jessamine County have three days of high class entertainment before them. It should be well attended by the people of Madison.

The Paragrapher of the Lexington Herald says that a Landham, Md. man reports that lightning struck his bean patch and cooked that vegetable on the vine. If Kentucky has any fish liars "lying" around loose, now is the time to take up the work of coming to the rescue of the state in a race in which the honors seem to be getting away from us.

Prof. Caneer Arrives

Prof. M. L. Caneer of Richmond, who has been chosen as Principal of the local school, has arrived with his family, and has taken up his residence in the cottage recently vacated by Prof. Riley. Prof. Caneer will spend the time intervening between now and the opening of the school term in forming the acquaintance of the teachers, pupils and patrons and formulating plans for his course of work. He comes highly recommended as an educator and a prosperous year is hoped for and expected under his supervision. It was with a great deal of reluctance that the citizens of Richmond consented to part with Prof. Caneer.—Lancaster Record.

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GOING SOME

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SYNOPSIS.

Cowboys of the Flying Heart ranch are heartbroken over the loss of their much-prized photograph by the defeat of their champion in a foot-race with the cook of the Centipede ranch. A house party is on at the Flying Heart. J. Wallingford Speed, cheer leader at Yale, and Culver Covington, inter-collegiate champion runner, are expected. Helen Blake, Speed's sweetheart, becomes interested in the loss of the photograph. She suggests to Jean Chapin, sister of the owner of the ranch, that she induce Covington, her lover, to win back the photograph. Helen declares that if Covington won't run, Speed will. The cowboys are hilarious over the prospect. Speed and his valet, Larry Glass, trainer at Yale, arrive. Helen Blake asks Speed, who has posed to her as an athlete, to race against the Centipede man. The cowboys join in the appeal to Wallie, and fearing that Helen will find him out, he consents. He insists, however, that he shall be entered as an unknown, figuring that Covington will arrive in time to take his place. Fresno, glee club singer from Stanford university and in love with Helen, tries to discredit Speed with the ladies and the cowboys. Speed and Glass put in the time they are supposed to be training playing cards in a secluded spot. The cowboys explain to Speed how much the race means to them. Speed assures them he will do his best.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

But this comforting conclusion wavered again, when Berkeley Fresno, who had awaited their report, scoffed openly.

"He can't run! If he could run he'd be running. I tell you, he can't run as fast as a sheep can walk."

"Senor, you see those beautiful medal he have?" expostulated Carara. "Sure," agreed Wallie. "His brisquet was covered with 'em. He had one that hung down like a dewlap."

"Phony!"

"Three killed men for less," muttered the stoop-shouldered man.

"Did you see his legs?" Fresno was bent upon convincing his hearers.

"Couldn't help but see 'em in that runnin' suit."

"Nice and soft and white, weren't they?"

"They didn't look like dark meat," Stover agreed, reluctantly. "But you can't get nothin' on the looks of a feller's legs."

"Well, then, take his wind. A runner always has good lungs, but I'll bet if you snapped him on the chest with a rubber band he'd cough himself to death."

"Mebbe he ain't in good shape yet," Fresno sneered. "No, and he'll never get into good condition with those girls hanging around him all the time. Don't you know that the worst thing in the world for an athlete is to talk to a woman?"

"That's the worst thing in the world for anybody," said Wallie, with cynicism. "But how can we stop it?"

"Make him eat as well as sleep in his training quarters; don't let him spend any time whatever in female company. Keep your eyes on him night and day."

Wallie spoke his mind deliberately. "I'm in favor of that. If this is another Humpy Joe affair I'm agoin' to put one more notch in my gun-handle, and it looks like a cub bear had chawed it already."

"There ain't but one thing to do," Stover announced, firmly. "We've got to put it up to Mr. Glass and learn the truth."

"You'll find him in the bunk-house," directed Fresno. "I think I'll trail along and hear what he has to say."

CHAPTER IX.

GLASS had gone to the cowboys' sleeping quarters in search of his employer, and was upon the point of leaving when the delegation filed in. He regarded them with careless contempt, and removed his clay pipe to exclaim, cheerfully:

"B-zoo gents! Where's my protegee?"

"I don't know. Where did you have it last?"

"I mean Speed, my trainin' partner. That's a French word."

"Oh! We just left him."

"Think I'll hunt him up."

"Wait a minute," Wallie came forward. "Let's talk."

"All right. We'll visit. Let her go, professor."

"You've been handlin' him for quite a spell, haven't you?"

"Sure! It's my trainin' that put him where he is. Ask him if it ain't."

"Then he's a good athlete, is he?"

"Is he good? Huh!" Glass grunted, expressively.

"How fast can he do a hundred yards?"

Larry yawned as if this conversation bored him.

"Oh—about—eight—seconds."

At this amazing declaration Wallie paused, as if to thoroughly digest it.

"Eight seconds!" repeated the little man at length.

"Sure! Depends on how he feels, of course."

Berkeley Fresno, in the corner, snickered audibly, at which the trainer scowled at him.

"Think he can't do it, eh? Well, he's there four ways from the ace."

Seeing no evidence that his state-

ment failed to carry conviction in other quarters at least, Glass went further. It was so easy to string these simple-minded people that he could not resist the temptation.

"Didn't you never hear about the killin' he made at Saratoga?" he queried.

Wallie started, and his hand crept slowly backward along his belt. "Killin'! Is that his game?"

"Now, get me right," explained the former speaker. "He breaks trailin', and goes up to Saratoga for a little rest. While he's there he wins eight thousand dollars playin' diabolito."

"Playin' what?" queried Stover.

"Diabolito! He backs himself, of course."

Glass took an imaginary spool from his pocket, spun it by means of an imaginary string, then sent it aloft and pretended to catch it dexterously. The cowboys watched him with grave, uncomprehending eyes.

"He starts with a case five-and runs it up to eight thousand dollars, that's all."

Stover uttered an exclamation of astonishment, whereupon the New Yorker grew even bolder.

"The next week he hops over to Bar Harbor and wins the futurity ping-pong stakes from scratch. That's worth twenty thousand and it's worth a lead nickel. Oh, I guess he's there, all right!" He searched out a match and relighted his pipe.

"I suppose he's a great croquet player, too," observed Fresno, whose face was purple.

"Sure!" Glass winked at him, glad to see that the Californian enjoyed this kind of sport.

"We don't care nothin' about his skill at sleight-of-hand tricks," said the man in spectacles, seriously. "And we wouldn't hold his croquet habits agin him. Some men drink, some gamble, some do worse; every man has his weakness, and croquet may be his. What we want to know is this: Can he win our photograph?"

"Surest thing you know!"

"Then you vouch for him, do you?" Wallie's eyes were bent upon the fat man with a look of searching gravity that warned Glass not to temporize.

"With my life!" exclaimed the trainer.

"You're on!" said the cowboy, with unexpected grimness.

"What'd you mean?"

But before the other could explain, Berkeley Fresno, who had sunk weakly into a chair at Larry's extravagant praise of his rival, afforded a diversion. The tenor had leaned back, convulsed with enjoyment when, losing his balance, he came to the floor with a crash. The sudden sound brought a terrifying result, for with a startled cry the undersized cowman leaped as if touched by a living flame. Like a flash of light he whirled and poised on his toes, his long, evil-looking revolver drawn and cocked, his tense face vulturelike and fierce. His eyes glared through his spectacles, his livid features worked as if at the sound of his own death-cry. His whole frame was

like a flash his revolver leaped out.

tense; a galvanic current had transformed him. His weapon darted toward the spot whence the noise had come, and he would have fired blindly had not Stover yelled:

"Don't shoot!"

Wallie paused, and the breath crept audibly into his lungs.

"Who done that?" he asked, harshly.

Still Bill brought his lanky frame up above the level of the table.

"God 'nighly! don't be so sudden, Wallie!" he cried. "It was an accident."

But the gun man seemed unconvinced. With a cat-like tread he stole cautiously to the door, and stared out into the sunlight; then, seeing nobody in sight, he replaced his weapon in its resting place and sighed with relief.

"I thought it was the marshal from

Waco," he said. "He'll never git me alive."

Stover addressed himself to Fresno, who had gone pale, and was still prostrate where he had fallen.

"Get up, Mr. Berkeley, but don't make no more moves like that behind a man's back. He most got you."

Fresno arose in a daze and mopped his brow, murmuring, weakly: "I—I didn't mean to."

Carara and Mr. Cloudy came out from cover whither they had fled at Wallie's first movement.

"I dreamed about that feller agin last night," apologized the little man. "I'm sort of nervous, and any sudden noise sets me off."

As for Glass, that corpulent individual had disappeared as if into thin air; only a stir in one of the bunks betrayed his hiding place. At the first sight of Wallie's revolver he had dived for a refuge and was now flattened against the wall, a pillow pressed over his head to deaden the expected report.

"Hey!" called the foreman, but Glass did not hear him.

"Seems to be gun-shy," observed Wallie, gently.

Stover crossed to the bunk and laid a hand upon the occupant, at which a convulsion ran through the trainer's soft body, and it became as rigid as if locked in death. "Come out, Mr. Glass, it's all over."

Larry muttered in a stifled voice "Go 'way!"

"It was a mistake."

He opened his tight-shut lids, rolled over, and thrust forth a round, pallid face. He saw Stover laughing, and beheld the white teeth of Carara, the Mexican, who said:

"Perhaps the Senor is sleepy!"

Finding himself the object of what seemed to him a particularly senseless joke, the New Yorker crept forth, his face suffused with anger. Strangely enough, he still retained the pipe in his fingers.

"Say, are youse guys tryin' to kid me?" he demanded, roughly. Now that no firearm was in sight, he was master of himself again; and seeing the cause of his undignified alarm leaning against the table, he stepped toward him threateningly. "If you try that again, young feller, I'll chip you on the jaw, and give you a long, dreamy nap." He thrust a short, square fist under Wallie's nose.

That scholarly gentleman straightened up, and edged his way to one side, Glass following aggressively.

"You're a husky, ain't you?" said the little man, squinting up at the red face above him.

"Am I?" Glass snorted. "Take a good look!" With deliberate menace he bumped violently into the other. It was with difficulty he could restrain himself from crushing him.

Stover gasped and retreated, while Carara crossed himself, then sidled back of a bunk. Mr. Cloudy stopped silently out through the open door and held his thumbs.

"You start to kid me and I'll wallop you."

"One moment!" Wallie was transfixed suddenly. An instant since he had been a stoop-shouldered, short-sighted, insignificant person, more genteelly mannered than a child, but in a flash he became a palpitating fury: an evil atom surcharged with such terrific venom that his antagonist drew back involuntarily. "Don't you make no threat'nin' moves in my direction, or you'll go East in an ice-bath!" He was panting as if the effort to hold himself in leash was almost more than he could stand.

"Gwan!" said Glass, thickly.

"You're deluded with the idea that the Constitution made all men equal, but it didn't; it was Mr. Colt." With a movement quicker than light the speaker drew his gun for the second time, and buried half the barrel in the New Yorker's ribs.

"Look out!" Glass barked the words, and undertook to deflect the weapon with his hand.

"Let it alone or it'll go off!"

Glass dropped his hand as if it had been burned, and stared down his bulging front with horrified, fascinated eyes.

"Now, listen. We've stood for you as long as we can. You've made your talk and got away with it, but from now on you're working for us. We've framed a foot-race, and put up our panga because you said you had a champion. Now, we ain't sayin' you lied—'cause if we thought you had, I'd gun-shoot you here, now." Wallie paused, while Glass licked his lips and undertook to frame a reply. The black muzzle of the weapon hovering near his heart, however, stupefied him. Mechanically he thrust the stem of his pipe between his lips while Wallie continued to glare at him balefully.

"You're boss is a guest, but you ain't. We can talk plain to you."

"Y—yes, of course."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Gallant Unto Death.

When Sir Ralph Abercromby was mortally wounded in the battle of Aboukir, he was carried on a litter on board the Foudroyant. To ease his pain, a soldier's blanket was placed under his head. He asked what it was.

"It's only a soldier's blanket," he was told.

"Whose blanket is it?" he persisted, lifting himself up.

"Only one of the men's."

"I want to know the name of the man whose blanket this is," the dying commander insisted.

"It is Duncan Roy's of the Forty-second, Sir Ralph," said his attendant at last.

"Then see that Duncan Roy gets his blanket this very night," commanded the brave man, who did not forget even in his last agonies the comfort and welfare of his men. Of such unselfish stuff are true soldiers made.—Youth's Companion.

SMART DRESS FOR EARLY FALL



One-piece model of white satin, trimmed with lace and set off with black satin sash. This model shows the new tendency for conservative drapery.

Well Kept Eyebrows Add Greatly to the General Appearance

Women and girls know that the eyebrows are often ruined by dust when motoring or by exposure to the sun, all of which dries them to such an extent that the glands are unable to nourish the hair roots.

If your brows are getting thin, straggly or losing their natural gloss you have reason to suspect something has happened to them and every effort should be made to better the condition by feeding the roots.

In this treatment one of the first essentials is to keep the brows, thoroughly clean. This means more than superficial washing, for while mere dust may be loosened, it cannot be taken out, and so the pores get choked. Many a pretty eyebrow has been hopelessly ruined by just being neglected, and its owner probably did not know why, because many women do no more for the eyebrows than to wash them when performing the daily ablutions.

To properly wash the eyebrows a small, soft brush is necessary (brushes that come for the purpose may be purchased at almost any drug store, but if desired a child's small, soft tooth brush, kept for the purpose, will answer just the same), and some bland soap which contains pure oil, either olive oil or castile, are good. The soap should be liquid, the water tepid and, after dipping the brush into the water, then into the soap, a vigorous scrubbing should follow. Scrub down into the roots. Rinse several times to make sure that all the soap is removed. A good way is to thoroughly cleanse the brush, freeing it from soap and then scrub the brows with clear, clean water, otherwise the roots and pores become clogged, just as those do on the head, when the hair has not been properly rinsed after a shampoo.

Always when coming in from the summer wind the brows should be given a gentle but thorough brushing in order to remove as much of the dust as possible before it settles to the skin. Then they should be bathed, they need not at this point be scrubbed. If you form the habit of scrubbing them once a day and if performed in the morning or before retiring at night it will suffice. This washing, in the very nature of things, extracts the natural oils and their equivalent must be restored.

As a substitute for natural oil of the skin vaseline is excellent, so is sweet almond oil. If the former is used it may be applied rather thickly with the finger tips, wiping off any superfluous amount with old, soft cloths.

No grease should be allowed to get on the skin beyond side, the hair line or there will be a messy look. The slightest amount that remains on the brows enhances the line and their beauty by giving a luster with no look of grease. If almond oil is used

it should be put on with a fine camel-hair brush, wiping afterward, as done with the vaseline. In either case the fingers of one hand are used to push back the hair, while the application is made with the other. That is, when the right brow is massaged, start with the left hand at the edge of the eyebrow nearest the temple and with the fingers brush the hair backward toward the end near the bridge of the nose; this movement will raise the hair so that in making the application with the other hand you can easily reach the roots. After the application is made to one eyebrow reverse and anoint the other; then give a firm, yet gentle massage, working in as much as possible. This will feed the roots, and in a measure restore some of the natural oil which has been lost. After some little time the brows should be wiped, to remove the superfluous oil.

MME ARMAND.

LATE-SEASON CHAPEAU



Hat of Black Straw and Maline, With Velvet Ribbons.

Buttons of Silk.

Some of the midsummer frocks are trimmed with what at a little distance appear to be huge crochet buttons. On closer inspection they prove to be made of silk. Here is the secret of their making: Take a circle of silk and shir a little circle in the center of it. Make another line of shirring a little distance from this circle and continue shirring the silk in circles until you have a piece of shirred button mold. The shir strings should be carried to the wrong side of the silk—the side next the button mold—and fastened securely there.

Good for Flowers.

When flower leaves begin to curl and fall off after bringing them into the house, the fault is due to lack of moisture in the atmosphere. Place the flowers in pans and fill the pans with hot water, and the steam will revive the droopiest flowers. Cigar ashes and small pieces of half-burned cigars will be found to be splendid for placing in the earth of flower crocks. The ashes alone will kill small rose insects and not injure the plant.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 31

ISRAEL AT SINAI.

LESSON TEXT—Ex. 12:1-6, 12-21. GOLDEN TEXT—"Let us have grace whereby we may offer service well-pleasing to God with reverence and awe."—Heb. 12:28 R. V.

The securing of water at Mount Horeb, the battle with the Amalekites and the visit of Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, are the intervening events between this and last week's lesson. A suggestion as to the historicity of the Exodus story is indicated in verse 1 of the lesson. "In the third month," these are not the words of an impostor but of the careful historian. The place, Mount Sinai, was a familiar one to Moses. It was at the base of this range of mountains, "at the back of the desert," that he had met and received his commission from God. (Ex. 3:1-12; Acts 7:30, 38.) Let us consider the entire chapter.

The Highest Source.

I. "A peculiar treasure," vv. 1-6. Thus far there has been no law to guide the Israelites except the word of God by the mouth of the prophet. As a nation they must have laws and the proper time has now arrived to promulgate those laws. But it is necessary to impress the nation with the source, the sacredness and the strength of law. Its source is the highest—God; its sacredness is in the nature of its source—God; its strength is in the matter of their obedience.

"Moses went up" and "the Lord called." When we seek the place of separation from man and the place of seclusion with God we may expect to hear him calling us. (Jas. 4:8.) Once before God had called to Moses in this place (3:4) and Moses was taken by surprise. Now it is the man of experience who joyfully seeks the Lord that he may receive a message for his waiting people. God begins by reminding him of his acts in Egypt and at the Red Sea (v. 4) and by his figure, "eagle's wings," he emphasizes the fact that none else but Jehovah wrought this deliverance. Even as the eagle bears its young upon its wings so has he borne out of Egypt this nation which is as yet but a babe.

It is yet to be, however, his peculiar treasure and upon one condition only—obedience. They are to be a kingdom of priests, persons with a right access to God, spiritual sovereigns and a holy nation set apart to preserve the knowledge and worship of God if they obey his voice.

"A peculiar treasure," on the condition of obedience Israel was his peculiar people, how sad that they ever departed from that lofty privilege. In this present age it is the church which is called out to be a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation and the people for God's own possession. (1 Peter 2:9, 10 R. V.; Tit. 2:14; Eph. 1:11 R. V.; Rev. 1:6; 5:10; 20:6 R. V.)

II. A sanctified people, vv. 7-15. That the Israelites might believe Moses forever, God was to come and converse with him from a thick cloud. Before this took place, however, they must cleanse themselves, set guard to the mountain lest any draw too near and be put to death (v. 12). God's revelations to men are never made to those who with lust in their hearts cling to their sins.

Trumpet Not Material.

III. A wonderful revelation, vv. 16-25. God's descent was signaled by every object of grandeur and awe that imagination can conceive. The burning mountain suggests the consuming fire to the transgressors of the law about to be revealed. The booming thunder and flashing lightning amid the stillness of the wilderness would arouse universal attention, and has not the law thus attracted the attention of ages? The enveloping cloud reminds us of another mountain experience, see Matt. 17:5. The trumpet emphasizes the supernatural, that it was other than a material trumpet blown by human breath. Read in connection with this lesson Isa. 6. Our God is not alone a God of love but he is a being of infinite majesty and holiness, "a consuming fire," Heb. 12:29. Too often we have presented an emasculated God; we need to emphasize, in this day, both sides of his character. At least two locations are pointed out, each of sufficient area to accommodate those gathered under Moses' leadership (v. 17). Though he trembled (Heb. 12:21) yet he approached with confidence, I John 3:21, this interview with God. No sooner had he gone a little way up the mountain than he is ordered to return in order to keep the people from breaking through the bounds to gaze, vv. 21, 22.

Summary. The murmurings at Rephidim (ch. 17) seem incredible so soon after the song of Moses (ch. 15) and the supply of manna (ch. 16), yet how soon darkness makes us forget the brightness of bygone light, imminent danger to forget previous deliverance. Man alone cannot cope with these emergencies; God alone can provide. God's revelation and declaration have in this dispensation been repeated in almost identical language to the heavenly people, the church of Christ. (1 Pet. 2:9. His methods, though seemingly stern, are those of grace and mercy.

GENERAL FELIX DIAZ NOT WANTED BY JAPAN



Gen. Felix Diaz, whom President Huerta has sent to represent Mexico in Japan, will not be received by that country as minister, according to recent dispatches. Our illustration shows Diaz wearing a white waistcoat and friends, as he was about to sail for Japan.

DUAL NATURE CASES

Instances Which Outshine Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

Account of One Woman Who Has as Many as Ten Personalities—English Doctor's Theory—Many Strange Hallucinations.

London.—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde must look to their laurels. British scientists have uncovered instances of human beings who possessed as many as ten different personalities. One in particular could change her mood every hour in the day.

A remarkable example is that of William Sharp, who shook off his male mental characteristics and became a woman in heart and mind. Sharp when a youth ran away and joined a band of gypsies. When he returned to society he took up literature and decided he wanted to become a poet. He found he could not portray his ideals while plain William Sharp.

He would sit down, take upon himself a feminine tone and write books as Fiona Macleod.

He used to say he could write out of his heart in a way he could not do as William Sharp. Fiona always was spoken of as a separate person, and he even wrote letters to her. There was a real difference in the literary style, and even in the handwriting.

Another case was that of a Miss Beauchamp, who had what is described as a multiple personality. It was recorded of her that she could change her personality hour by hour. In one of her characters she was described as a saint, very prim and rigidly conscientious, quite incapable of dishonesty. In another character she relaxed somewhat, and in the third personality she was known as Sally, chiefly because of her mischievous, troublesome and nasty behavior.

Miss Beauchamp, like most women, disliked spiders intensely, but it was astonishing to find that her third personality, Sally, loved them and collected them in her trinket box. Often she would scream on discovering the very spider she had so carefully placed in the trinket box herself.

Sally would write letters to people to whom Miss Beauchamp would not speak. In this way she found herself in for appointments with persons she would not think of meeting as Miss Beauchamp.

It was easy to see which character was in possession by the way she walked, by the clothes she wore and by the manner in which she shook hands.

Again there was the case of the Rev. Ansel Baughan, who awoke one day to find himself living under the name of Brown a long way from his home. He had wandered there and had been living there for two months, keeping a shop.

These extraordinary cases of dual personality are eclipsed by this case: This woman evidenced the possession of no fewer than ten different personalities, one of which was, of course, her normal self. Her abnormal states were:

1. A childish mood, in which she referred to herself as a thing, or a good thing, even signing letters in this fashion.

2. A passionate mood, in which she became intensely irate, and even went so far as to bite her clothes. This personality was very much better educated than that of the thing, and the letters written by her while under its influence were in a vastly different handwriting. During this mood she referred to herself as Old Nick.

3. Every now and again the patient became deaf and dumb. During these stages she would communicate with her fellows only by talking on her fingers, the method of which language she understood slightly in her

normal state. Always her transition from this mood would be to that of the good thing, but frequently she would be a deaf mute for days at a time.

4. A mood in which she imagined herself only three days old.

5. An even more remarkable mood, in which she thought that she had been born only the night before.

6. A terrible mood, in which many degeneracies were evidenced. While under this control she invariably referred to herself as "the dreadful wicked creature," and gloried in her wickedness.

7. A surprising moral and docile mood, in which she referred to herself as "pretty dear," "good creature," or "Tom's darling."

8. Several periods in which she was proved to be quite blind, but—in spite of this—able to draw with wonderful skill.

9. A state of paralysis reproduced from a former illness.

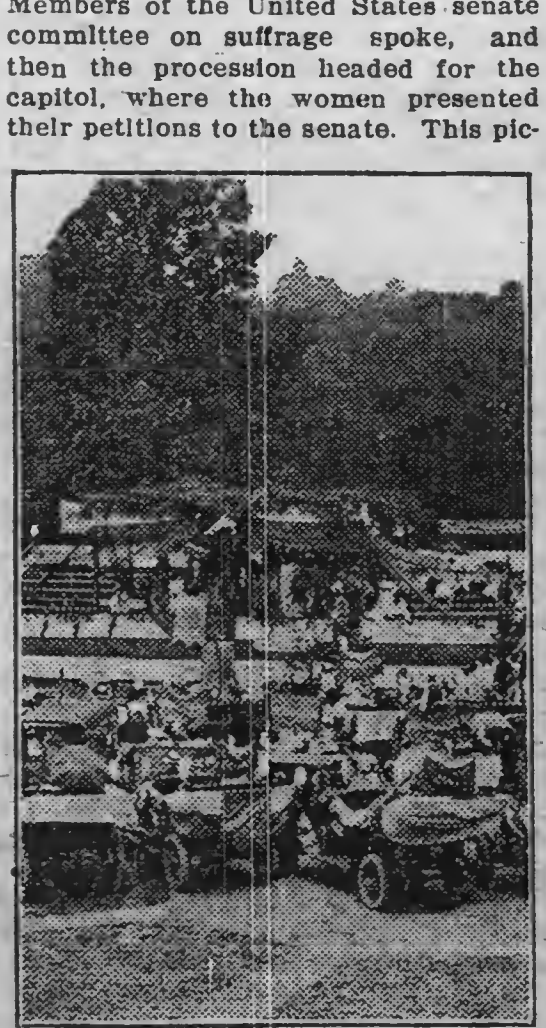
A British psychologist's investigations proved that memory of one personality continued from the last appearance of that same personality. There was thus a continuity of the same personality, though each one was ignorant of every other one.

Ready to March on Capital

Suffragettes Gathering at Hyattsville, Md., Just Before Starting to Washington City.

Hyattsville, Md.—Suffragettes from all over the United States gathered here to proceed to Washington.

Hyattsville is a short distance outside the national capital, and at that place they were received by the mayor, presented with the key to the city and a general round of speech making occurred. Members of the United States senate committee on suffrage spoke, and then the procession headed for the capital, where the women presented their petitions to the senate. This pic-



Suffragettes at Hyattsville.

ture is a general view of the gathering and shows the speakers' stand with the automobiles of the suffragists drawn up around it.

Injunction Against Mother-in-Law. Omaha, Neb.—Lester L. King, a wealthy business man here, secured an injunction enjoining his mother-in-law, Mrs. Levi Gardner, of Harvard, Ill., to keep out of his home.

Mrs. Gardner has been visiting the King family for some months and, according to King, caused trouble between him and his wife. Mother-in-law refused to leave when requested to do

WOLVES CIRCLE THE COUPLE

Minneapolis Man and His Wife Save Lives by Building Fire for Night.

Shotley, Minn.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Boyd of Minneapolis were in danger of being killed by a pack of wolves, according to the story they told here, and saved their lives by building a fire. The Boyds have been camping on Upper Red lake and became lost. Darkness overtook them. Suddenly the pack began circling them. Mrs. Boyd became hysterical. Mr. Boyd hurriedly started a fire. The wolves paced back and forth all night. At daybreak the Boyds made their way back to camp.

Women Should Be Beaten.

Jersey City, N. J.—That a woman should be beaten once a week and occasionally be imprisoned on a bread and water diet, is the opinion of John S. McIntosh of Woodbridge, N. J., who practiced the theory so his wife Ella testified, in her suit for divorce here.

Crosses Ocean in Dark.

Plymouth, Eng.—The captain of the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived here from New York, reports that the vessel steamed the 3,000 miles by dead reckoning. Clouds and mist throughout the voyage prevented observations being taken.

so, and King obtained the injunction.

MUCH DISTRESS IN JERUSALEM

Great Suffering Prevails as Result of the Warring Factions in Europe.

London.—Jerusalem, with a population of from 50,000 to 60,000 Jews, 13,000 Christians and 12,000 Moslems, is in sore straits, according to Consul P. J. McGregor in a report to the foreign office. As a result of the war and the consequent falling off in the pilgrim and tourist traffic, on which Jerusalem mainly subsists, business has been unusually slack and great distress prevails.

The enormous increase in the cost of living, to which attention has recently been called, remains unchanged and there are no signs of improvement in that respect. The main industry of Jerusalem is the production of souvenirs and articles de piete in olive wood and mother-of-pearl. The last-named industry has hitherto been a specialty of the inhabitants of Bethlehem, but it is now carried on to some extent by Bethlehemites established in Paris, who send their goods to Jerusalem for sale.

CAMERA'S EYE CATCHES CRIME

Mixed in Scene Focused, Photographer Saw One Man Stabbing Another.

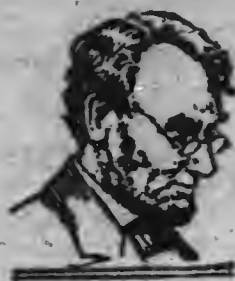
Pittsburgh.—While making a photograph of the Monongahela valley from a hill overlooking Braddock, Ray Calvert of Swissvale saw focused on the ground glass of his camera a man with knife uplifted attack another. In his excitement the photographer fell over an embankment wrecking his machine.

Calvert notified the police and they arrived on the scene in time to find Anthony Goura crawling away with a dozen stab wound in his body. He had been robbed of \$126 by a fellow-countryman. The highwayman's victim is in a serious condition. The assailant is escaped.

Famed Life Saver Is Dead.

Middletown, N. Y.—Captain Patrick Grace, seventy-six, who had a record of having saved eighty-nine persons from drowning, is dead at his home in Montgomery. He had been awarded a medal by congress for bravery.

Lincoln on the Rights of Labor



I AM glad a system of labor prevails under which laborers can strike when they want to—where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances; and are not tied down and obliged to labor whether you pay them for it or not. I like the system which lets a man "quit" when he wants to, and I wish it might prevail everywhere.

I do not believe in a law to prevent a man getting rich; that would do more harm than good. So, while we do not propose any war upon Capital, we do wish to allow the humblest an equal chance to get rich with everybody else.

I want every man to have a chance to better his condition; that is the true system.

I am not ashamed to confess that twenty-five years ago I was a hired laborer.

From a speech at New Haven, Conn., March 6, 1862.

UPLIFT! THE MOTIVE

Fuller, Purer and Happier Lives for Tollers Through the Strength of Organization.

THE climax of the spectacular is the parade. The culmination of the anniversary or celebration is the long train of marchers rejoicing over victories. The most impressive tribute to a Man is the march with him to his tomb.

Labor has victories to celebrate, gains to rejoice over, tribute to pay.

The work of the labor movement has been mainly along three lines: Influencing of public opinion; legislative effort, and the direct improvement of the labor conditions of its members. This last line of work has absorbed most of its time and energy, and its success has been gratifying, though not so great as it might have been had its efforts been directed against the causes instead of the effects, writes Henry Sterling, in Joe Chapple's News-Letter.

Nearly every humane measure on any statute book in any land is the outcome of intense, protracted struggle. Each was suggested first by laboring men and women, generally in a labor union. Churches have prepared men for another world, but labor unions have sweetened life in this. The press, the politician, the court, the philanthropist have all worked in their own way for the uplift of humanity; the unions have taken millions of children from blighting toll and sent them to school, and that is the only effectual means of uplift.

Low wages; and fear of idleness and want, drive men to long hours of labor that exhaust them physically, morally and spiritually. Again, fear of losing a job induces a species of servility, a submission to petty tyranny and exactions, that is wholly foreign to a manly spirit. Ready, prompt, cheerful obedience to proper orders is a virtue that becomes a man, but he whose necessities compel submission to indignity and imposition is a pitiable object indeed.

Better wages, hours and labor conditions are the things essential for a better civilization. The union makes no mistake when it demands them.

The unions have said that wages are too low to live properly; the result is an increase of a million dollars a day. They said that the working day was too long, that we lacked time for education or recreation. The hours of labor are being rapidly reduced, not only for union men, but for all men.

The conditions, sanitary and otherwise, under which humanity toiled, always inhuman, often indecent. Labor's protest has brought about some improvement, and promise of more. Laws to protect labor, especially child and woman labor, and to promote its welfare, now fill volumes. Fifty years ago a small pamphlet would afford space for them all.

This year we have made provision for the care of every man injured at his work, and for the support of his family. When we consider that there is at least one worker killed in Massachusetts at his labor every day, and nearly two hundred injured, we conceive that we have done a great work in assuring them against want.

These are some of the things which we have accomplished, and it is fitting that we should set aside a day to celebrate victories, rejoice over our gains, and gather renewed strength and cheer for future battles.

But all these achievements are small compared to one now becoming more and more apparent. We are conquering public opinion, awakening the conscience of the people to the justice of our demand for greater means, more leisure and better conditions of labor,

in order that we may enjoy larger, fuller, broader, happier lives.

The largest, freest opportunity for the humblest worker to bring out the best that is in him, absolute justice, the full product of his labor, equality of opportunity—these are some of the aims of organized labor, and Labor day, with its parades and rest, celebrates their partial attainment.

May the Labor day soon come when those who live without labor shall realize that they live upon labor!

FIRST PARADE IN 1882

Knights of Labor of New York Inaugurated the March, as a Celebration of the Day, in the Eastern Metropolis That Year.

UNLIKE other holidays that are observed by the American people, Labor day did not have its beginning in the commemoration of any great event in the world's history and for that reason there is considerable doubt as to who was responsible for its birth.

There are many who lay claim to being the originators of Labor's national holiday, and there have been many chronological tables produced in support of each one's claim. Authorities, however, are almost unanimously agreed that the celebration that has now become one of the national holidays was given its first impulse by the Knights of Labor in New York in 1882.

Those who took part in this first movement did not, they say, at that



From a Newspaper Sketch.

Along the Line of March.

time dream that what to them was merely an outing for the tollers of the metropolis would in the not distant future assume world-wide proportions.

It is a coincidence that the men who laid the foundations for Labor day selected the first Monday in September. Why they did so they do not know except for the fact that at that time of the year most of the industrial institutions of the country are either about to resume operations or have done so, and with a year of steady work and good wages as the prospect the tollers felt more in a mood to jubilate.

The first celebration in New York took the form which has been the accepted one for years, namely, a parade of the union forces of the city. Following this another feature, speeches by leading labor orators, was also found on the program.

Following the New York outing in 1882, the same organization, encouraged by the success of the first affair, held another one two years later. The wage-workers in other parts of the country started celebrations of the same kind.

In 1886 the American Federation of Labor went on record as favoring a day of this kind and instructed the delegates to work among their constituents and secure as early as possible legislative approval of it. This gave the movement its real start.

To Colorado belongs the credit of first putting the stamp of executive



From a Newspaper Sketch.

Forming the Parade.

approval on Labor day. On March 15, 1887, the bill which had passed both houses unanimously received official sanction. Following closely after came New Jersey, on April 3 of the same year, while New York fell in line a month afterward.

The trade unionists of Pennsylvania observed the holiday some years before 1889, when the legislature of that state made it a legal holiday. The act of 1889 merely set the date as the first Monday in September in conformity with that of other states.

Every state in the Union except Arizona, Mississippi, North Dakota and Louisiana has adopted a law setting this day apart.

SPEED TO DEATH

LET 'ER OUT! BEAT THAT TRAIN! SHOUTED AN AUTO PARTY IN ILLINOIS.

Minute Later Five Persons Are Killed—Engine and Machine Hit at a Grade Crossing.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Chicago, Ill.—"Let 'er out! Beat that train!" cried women-members of a Chicago automobile party when they heard a Monon passenger train approaching Kellman's crossing, 12 miles from Hammond, Ind.

Train and automobile met on the crossing. The big Monon engine cut the car nearly in half and tossed its passengers into the woods, five of them, including two children, to sudden death. The machine was carried 200 yards on the locomotive pilot. The occupants were scattered among the weeds. When W. S. Balanger, engineer; Charles B. Quinn, fireman; Robert B. Strong, conductor; Michael Gallagher, baggage man, and R. J. Hedrick, brakeman, with a score of passengers, began their search for victims, they first found Schiller, mourning for his sweetheart. The dead were placed in a combination car of the train and the injured Schiller and Miss Kahn were separated. Schiller begged for his fiancée until opiates quieted him. The party was returning to Chicago from an outing at Cedar Lake, Ind. The automobile was owned and driven by Schiller.

RAZE MESSINA BUILDINGS

Hurricane Hits Famous City—Americans Among the Victims.

Rome.—American and other dwellings erected at Messina after the 1908 earthquake were devastated by a hurricane of terrific violence. The number of persons drowned is unknown as yet, but the death list may be large, as the city was suddenly flooded, hundreds of shelters collapsing. Thousands are homeless and there is widespread panic among the survivors.

BABY ELEPHANT BREAKS LOOSE.

Aurora, Ind.—A baby elephant, belonging to a circus exhibiting in this city, attacked a large red touring car occupied by Messrs. John Conway, James Kennitt, Smiley Sassman and Freddie Byrd when they drove onto the show lot. The elephant, breaking away from its keeper, made a rush for the machine, and when John Conway, the chauffeur, attempted to get away from the animal, the machine bounded over an embankment and struck a tree, turning turtle. The elephant fought the car for several minutes before it was captured.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn.—No. 2 white 81c, No. 3 white 80½¢, No. 4 white 78½¢, No. 2 yellow 79¢, No. 3 yellow 78½¢, No. 4 yellow 77½¢, No. 3 mixed 79¢, No. 4 mixed 78½¢, No. 2 mixed 79¢, No. 3 mixed 78½¢, No. 4 mixed 76½¢, No. 2 white ear 79¢, No. 3 white ear 80¢, No. 4 white ear 78½¢.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$19@19.25, standard timothy \$18@18.25, No. 2 timothy \$17@17.50, No. 3 timothy \$15@16, No. 1 clover mixed \$17.50@18, No. 2 clover mixed \$15.50@16, No. 1 clover \$14@14.50.

Oats.—No. 2 white 43½¢, No. 4 white 42½¢, No. 3 white 42½¢, No. 4 white 42½¢, No. 2 mixed 43¢, No. 3 mixed 42½¢, No. 4 mixed 41½¢.

Wheat.—No. 2 red 93¢, No. 3 red 90¢, No. 4 red 88¢.

Eggs.—Prime firsts 23c, firsts 21c, ordinary firsts 17½c, seconds 13½c.

Poultry.—Springers, 2 lbs and over, 18c; under 2 lbs, 18c; old roosters, 9½c; hens, over 4 lbs, 14c; light, 4 lbs and under, 13½c; ducks, under 3 lbs, 10c; spring ducks, 3 lbs and over, 12c; white, 4 lbs and over, 11c; turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 18c; old toms, 18c; young, 18c; culls, 3c; spring turkeys, 2½ to 3½ lbs, 25c; geese, 6@8c.

Cattle.—Shippers \$7.50@8, extra \$8.25@8.50; butcher steers, extra \$7.25@8, good to choice \$6.75@7.75, common to fair \$5.65@6.50; heifers, extra \$7.10@7.25, good to choice \$6.50@7, common to fair \$4.75@6.40; cows, extra \$6@6.25, good to choice \$5.50@5.90, common to fair \$3.75@5.25; canners \$3@4.

Bulls.—Bologna \$5.25@6, extra \$6.10@6.25, fat bulls \$6@6.25. Calves—Extra \$11.25, fair to good \$8@11, common and large \$4.50@10.50.

Hogs.—Selected heavy \$8.90@9, good to choice packers and butchers \$9.20@9.25, mixed packers \$9.10@9.20, stags \$4@6.35, extra \$6.90@7, common to choice heavy fat sows \$4.50@7.65, extra \$7.75, light and medium shippers \$9.25@9.30; pigs (110 lbs and less) \$4@8.65.

Sheep.—Extra light \$4.15@4.25, good to choice \$3.75@4.10, common to fair \$2@3.65, heavy sheep \$3.25@3.75.

Lambs.—Extra \$7.75, good to choice \$7@7.65, common to fair \$4.50@6.75, culls \$3@4.50, yearlings \$3.50@6.25, stock ewes \$3.50@4.50.

BREAKS UP HOUSE PARTY.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Thomas H. Kimlin, 60 years old, was fatally shot by Lorenzo Barrett, 70 years old, near Hopewell Junction, and Barrett is in jail here charged with murder. Mrs. Catherine Havens, who was present at the shooting, is detained as a witness. The two men and Mrs. Havens dined together at noon, and Barrett complained of the manner in which Kimlin had prepared the food. While Kimlin was dancing with Mrs. Havens, Barrett became angered.